

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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17 January 1978

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GENERAL

NCNA COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW170800Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA correspondent: "Soviet-U.S. Talks on Ten Topics of 'Disarmament' in 1977"]

[Text] Peking, January 17, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Talks on as many as ten topics of "disarmament" were entered into by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1977. But despite the optimism expressed by both parties now and then, the talks landed in one impasse after another during the year. Each of them tried to restrain the other while maintaining whatever superiority it commanded. As a result, the arms race between the two superpowers went ahead with even greater fury. Thus, reality makes a mockery of Brezhnev's remark in an interview with an American columnist a year ago that "efforts should be made to make 1977 a real turning point for ending the arms race." U.S. President Jimmy Carter, it may be recalled, also pledged, upon assumption of office, to accomplish something in the way of "disarmament."

So committed, Moscow and Washington soon busily engaged themselves in the resumption or opening of such talks as the SALT and those for troops reduction in central Europe, for a total ban on nuclear explosions, concerning their naval presence in the Indian Ocean, for nuclear non-proliferation, for limitation of the sale of conventional arms, concerning the transfer of weapons and technology, for the prohibition of radioactive and chemical weapons and for a ban on environmental warfare and on satellite warfare. But not accord whatsoever has emerged from the talks on all ten topics after a year of tough bargaining.

Take the talks on troops reduction in central Europe for example. Three rounds of talks totalling 33 plenary sessions were held in 1977. No progress was recorded because each party calculated to make gains at the expense of the other. Each of them not only continued to cling to its own interpretation of "disarmament in parity" and "balanced disarmament" but squabbled endlessly over the number of their troops. The number of troops of the Warsaw Pact bloc in central Europe as provided by the Soviet Union is 150,000 less than the figure possessed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Therefore, just as pointed out by the U.S. paper the Los Angeles TIMES last February 4, four years had elapsed, but there were still two sets of manpower figures on the table. Not a single old problem had been solved in the talks, and new ones kept cropping up one after another. The New York TIMES disclosed on November 24 last year that the U.S.A. was examining the possibility of not deploying the neutron bomb in return for Soviet restraint in deploying its new intermediate-range ballistic missile known as the SS-20 in the central Europe force-reduction negotiations.

Determined to complicate the issue, PRAVDA declared on December 27 that "the Soviet Union is entitled to raise the question of removal of U.S. weapons deployed on the forward bases. This involves nuclear submarines, bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons and aircraft carriers in the areas concerned in Europe; and the U.S. side must not forget this." This throws into sharp relief the trickery, scheming and blackmail resorted to in the talks which are essentially a form of rivalry.

It could be seen even more clearly at the SALT at Geneva, which was acknowledged by both Moscow and Washington as the "key" to their bilateral relations. The five-year Soviet-U.S. accord expired on October 3 last year, yet a long-term agreement is still nowhere in sight. Stranded for six months, the Geneva talks were resumed on May 21. The 218th meeting of the five-year-old talks was held on December 13. In an effort to arrive at something before October 3, the two parties talked matters over in Moscow in March, Geneva in May and Washington in September, but without positive results. They had to make verbal pledges to continue to observe the expired accord.

An article in the New York TIMES of December 28 wrote: "With negotiators still sharply divided over the old issues of the American cruise missiles and a controversial Soviet bomber (the "Backfire" --editor), Carter administration officials acknowledged today that the prospect of an early agreement on limitation of strategic armaments has almost vanished."

The main reason for the failure of the talks last year is that each of the two superpowers was out to gain military superiority at the expense of the other. While one pushes on, the other refuses to yield.

Since last October, much has been said about Moscow and Washington agreeing to make "major concessions" each in its own way and conclude an eight-year agreement and a three-year protocol. It was, however, disclosed that the Soviet Union had not yielded to the American desire to limit its missiles carrying heavier warheads. On the other hand, Washington had contemplated accommodations to the Soviet demand concerning its cruise missiles. But news leaks to this effect touched off a wave of criticism and objection at home and abroad and the White House had to think it over before making an ultimate compromise. Consequently, only "assurances" in vague terms were made concerning the cruise missiles and "Backfire" bombers in a temporary protocol.

This is not all. Both sides have already found pretexts for a new round of arms race when a SALT accord is still a rather remote possibility. U.S. President Carter was reported by UPI on December 10 to have said: "We have shown them that we are firm and can't be pushed around." Shortly afterwards, commenting on the U.S. manufacture of neutron bombs, Brezhnev said that the people over there "must clearly realize that the USSR shall not remain a passive onlooker" (TASS December 23).

So one may be sure that even if the two superpowers come to a long-term agreement, it would only serve as an affirmation of their existing strength and a smokescreen for a new round of arms race. As nothing had come out of their talks over the key issue, the two superpowers tried to strike deals for a total ban on nuclear tests and on their naval presence in the Indian Ocean to keep up an air, however thin, of optimism. Thus, in the second half of last year, they had two rounds of talks on the former topic and three rounds on the latter. Still, they found themselves not much closer to their goal by the end of the year. At the talks went off and on, the Soviet Union conducted 11 underground nuclear tests and the United States 12 in the year. Their naval presence has not diminished in the Indian Ocean so far. All this shows how much are the Soviet-U.S. negotiations worth.

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The medley of talks on "disarmament" was actually accompanied by an intense arms race on the land, at sea, in the air and even under the ground. The military rivalry between the two frontiers. [sentence as received] "Backfire" bombers were produced at the rate of at least two a month. The latest-type submarine-launched missiles, SS-NX-18, with a test range of over 5,000 miles, were fired into the Pacific on several occasions in the year. According to Western press reports, the Kremlin resumed its anti-satellite plan last February after it had been suspended for four years. And the 18th satellite-intercepting test was conducted last May. REUTER reported on September 20 that the Soviet Air Force was putting three types of combat aircraft to test flight and a dispatch in the New York TIMES last October said that the Soviet Union had put the new T-80 tank to use on a trial basis and that preparations for its mass production had been completed.

While going full-speed ahead with the mass production of new weapons, the two super-powers conducted numerous military manoeuvres in the year, especially on the European Continent and in its surrounding waters. Their gestures for arms superpowers went in full swing in the year. [sentence as received]

By speeding up the research, testing and development of new weapons, Washington hopes to match its adversary's quantitative superiority with a qualitative one. It decided to develop the FB-111 strategic bomber instead of the B-1 and accelerate the manufacture of cruise missiles of various types, and put to test a new generation of missiles launched by Trident submarines. It undertook at a forbidding cost the research and development of the MX mobile missile systems to replace the present fixed Minuteman. Despite some controversy over the development of neutron bombs, there is no sign that the U.S. Government would give it up.

Moscow's arms drive is wrapped in a shroud of secrecy. However, it is well known that it has the biggest quantity of arms developed at the highest speed. In 1977, it put into high gear the deployment of ICBM's of the SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 types. The mobile ICBM SS-16 was being developed with great urgency. The mobile intermediate missiles with multiple warheads were deployed along its Western limitation cannot possibly gloss over the stark reality of arms drive and war preparations. [sentence as received] With their military rivalry raging on an ever larger scale, their "arms limitation" talks will become ever more numerous, which in fact only serve to accentuate the intensity of their arms race. The talks on the ten topics of "disarmament" in 1977 testified eloquently to this rivalry.

UNITED STATES

VANCE QUOTED ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, SOVIET RELATIONS

OW161752Y Peking NCHA in English 1739 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a foreign policy speech at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council in California on January 13, according to a Washington report. Vance said that "both the basic interests and the ideals" of the United States must be present in the U.S. foreign policy. He added, "We must maintain a defence establishment modern and strong enough to protect ourselves and our allies." On the other hand, while referring specifically to U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, Vance emphasized: "Thus, we have to think of SALT as a process. It is a process of discovering whether we can work out some of our security problems with the Soviet Union."

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International public opinion, including that of the United States and its allies, has extensively pointed out that the result of the SALT talks which the United States and the Soviet Union have held for years, is not a decrease but an increase of strategic weapons, not a decline but a growth of the factor of war, a replacement of old strategic weapons by the latest, new generation ones of various kinds, and the catching up of the Soviet Union from its inferior position with the United States in strategic weapons to a "balanced" position and its effort to gain superiority over the latter. However, the U.S. secretary of state said: "If we have the courage and patience to see it (SALT) through, I believe we can both lower the threshold of international danger through SALT and other such negotiations."

Vance noted, "The relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is a serious competitive relationship." He also said, "It is also important to recognize that there are specific matters on which our interests are not in conflict." He added that the U.S. "has engaged the Soviet Union on a wide range of concrete matters, intended in the first instance to stabilize the military competition and to regulate the political competition." He considered that it "goes to the heart of the issue of war and peace", and that the U.S. "seeks to enlarge areas of common understanding and common action with the Soviet Union on a range of international issues." He stated, "The alternative to this active dialogue with the Soviets implies a return to the tensions and mutual isolation of the Cold War." In his speech Vance said that the United States must protect American investment overseas and ensure continuing access to vital raw materials, that it must be strongly competitive economically and maintain close relations with its allies and strengthen its contacts with the Third World countries.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS BUY MORE AMERICAN GRAIN

OW151532Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has recently ordered another 100,000 metric tons of American corn, according to Washington reports quoting an announcement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on January 13. This action brought Soviet purchases of all American grains in the 1977-78 marketing year, which began last October 1, to 6.7 million tons--2.3 million tons of wheat and 4.4 million tons of corn, which have to be delivered before September 30 this year. Officials of the U.S. Agriculture Department predicted that in the current marketing year the Soviet Union will buy up to 15 million tons of American grain, including 10 million tons of corn and five million tons of wheat. This is because the 1977 Soviet grain harvest was "planned" by Moscow at 213.3 million tons but turned out to be about eight per cent less at 195.5 million tons.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON USSR ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN

OW160651Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 January commentary: "Whoever Is Arrogant Will Bully Others"]

[Text] The Soviet Union recently pretended to show concern for improving relations with Japan by loudly singing about "good neighborliness" and "friendship," by saying that the Soviet Union and Japan are "good neighbors" and that the Soviet side is willing to establish "long-term, friendly" relations with Japan.

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These words sound very attractive. However, how did the Kremlin treat the delegation from this "friendly" country? The foreign minister of Japan had proposed holding talks on concluding a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, including a discussion of the northern territories issue. However, the day before Sonoda arrived in Moscow, PRAVDA accused the Japanese of setting up "stumbling blocks" preventing the establishment of good relations. The Soviet paper even said the Japanese have "anti-Soviet sentiments. Thus, PRAVDA intended to seal the mouth of the Japanese foreign minister.

During the course of the talks, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Soviet Premier Kosygin asserted that no territorial dispute exists between the Soviet Union and Japan and said Japan should take a realistic stand on the issue. Obviously they want Japan to recognize the Soviet Union's perpetual occupation of Japan's northern territories and want Japan to stop talking about negotiations on the subject. What extreme arrogance. Everyone knows that the four northern islands have, from ancient times, been Japanese territory. At the 1973 Japan-Soviet summit conference, Brezhnev had to recognize that the territorial dispute exists and agreed that it would be discussed in the future. However, later he broke his promise and criticized the Japanese demand for the return of the northern territories as "illegitimate" and "unreasonable."

In recent years the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the Japan-Soviet Union fishing negotiations, has postponed talks by the two countries' foreign ministers and has accelerated military activities in the Sea of Japan in an effort to apply political and military pressure on Japan in a vain attempt to compel Japan to give up its demand for a return of the northern territories. The Soviet Union's rude bullying is arousing the indignation of the Japanese people. Soviet social imperialism should realize that no matter how much it attempts to bully others the Japanese people will continue to seek the return of their northern territories.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY LAW OF SEA STATEMENT CITED

OW161720Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Cambodia issued a statement yesterday, reaffirming the stand of the Government of Democratic Cambodia concerning the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, Radio Democratic Cambodia broadcast. It said: "Democratic Cambodia exercises her full and entire sovereignty over her territorial sea, the breadth of which is established on 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines." "Democratic Cambodia also exercises this sovereignty over the airspace over the territorial sea as well as over the bed and subsoil of her territorial sea." It said: "Democratic Cambodia entirely exercises her rights of control over the contiguous zone which extends on 12 nautical miles from the external limit of her territorial sea."

It said: "Democratic Cambodia has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing all the natural resources of the superjacent waters, the bed and subsoil of her exclusive economic zone situated beyond her territorial sea and extending up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines."

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It said: "Democratic Cambodia exercises her sovereign rights over her continental shelf." "Democratic Cambodia exercises over her continental shelf these sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing all the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil."

It said: "All the islands of Democratic Cambodia have their territorial seas, their contiguous zones, their exclusive economic zones and their continental shelves."

It said: "The Government of Democratic Cambodia takes appropriate measures in order to entirely safeguard the sovereignty, the rights and the interests of Democratic Cambodia over her territorial sea, her contiguous zone, her exclusive economic zone and her continental shelf. The Government of Democratic Cambodia will settle with the parties concerned the above mentioned maritime zones in accordance with the concrete situation," the statement said.

CAMBODIAN ARMY LAUDED FOR ITS WORK, HEROISM

AFP Report

OW161326Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 16 (AFP)--The Chinese official press today praised the heroism of the Cambodian Army which celebrates its 10th anniversary tomorrow, without raising, however, the border conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam. The Communist Party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a translation of a Khmer Rouge song and lauded the army's role in the "protection and building of the country." The song was about the Cambodian Army "marching under the flag of revolution and under the leadership of the great revolutionary organization."

While avoiding taking a clear stance in the conflict China has tacitly supported Cambodia since the Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier dispute came into the open.

The Cambodian song was published next to a portrait of Lenin in the international focus columns of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

NCNA Report

OW161630Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Cambodian Revolutionary Army stationed in various parts of the country takes part in agricultural production to contribute to the improvement of the people's livelihood, while implementing its duty of defending the motherland, broadcast Radio Democratic Cambodia.

The units stationed in Chhuk of the southwest region worked together with the farming cooperative members to build reservoirs, ponds and canals with a view to improve the basic conditions for farming. The army men made various kinds of tools out of old tyres, destroyed tanks and shell fragments. Some of them were given to the local people.

The army units stationed in near Luong of the east region not far from the frontier shoulder the heavy task of defending the border areas. Meanwhile, they try their best to take part in farming.

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Before liberation, the area was once a fierce battlefield with bomb craters, trenches and fortifications scattering here and there. Surmounting every difficulty, the army units stationed here have since liberation levelled the land and turned it into large tracts of farmland. They have also constructed many irrigation projects, greatly changing the natural conditions for farming. The farmlands are now planted to rice, coarse cereals and vegetables of various kinds, reaping double-crops in some places.

The army garrisoned in Damber District, east region, have worked side by side with the cooperative members in transplanting rice as well as field management since the rainy season last year. Now they are taking part in planting mid-season rice. Besides, they have also gone in for coarse cereals planting and vegetable growing, and breeding fish in reservoirs and ponds so as to improve the livelihood of the army and local people.

Apart from taking part in the productive labour, the army in Koulun District, northwest region, has also helped the local peasants build houses, establish schools, hospitals and handicraft workshops.

SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S HAQ RECEIVES WRITERS' DELEGATION

OW161638Y Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--General Ziaul Haq, chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, received the Chinese writers' delegation headed by woman writer Yang Mo in Rawalpindi today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. At the request of General Ziaul Haq, Chiao Yu, member of the delegation, read out a poem of his praising profound Sino-Pakistan friendship. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived in Pakistan on January 14 for a friendly visit.

EUROPE

JOURNALISTS RELATE IMPRESSIONS OF WEST EUROPE

OW161232Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The recent visit to four West European countries--Denmark, Britain, Italy and Switzerland--has given the Chinese journalists' delegation an enduring impression of the ever-present warm feelings of friendship for China and a conviction that this friendship will continue to grow. This impression and conviction bring home the point that "the Second World is a force that can be united with in the struggle against hegemonism", a point made in the PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial Department's article published on the eve of the delegation's departure for Western Europe and entitled "Chairman Mao's Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds Is a Major Contribution to Marxism-Leninism".

We arrived in Copenhagen on November 7. Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen promptly took time out to receive us at the cabinet conference hall in the government house on the same day. Talking to us most cordially, the prime minister stressed the prevailing very good relations between the two countries.

His country, he said, was well aware of China's ambitious economic programme and hoped that Denmark may be of help in China's development. He welcomed China's increasing role in international politics.

The busy schedule of, and the cordial reception accorded us in our first day in Denmark was typical of our experience during the subsequent travel in all the four countries. China is far apart from all these countries and adopts a different social system. But in all the countries we visited we were received with great warmth. This friendship has its roots, because we have common views on many important issues. In our contacts we found that people of vision stand for a united and strong Western Europe. Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, former Prime Minister Poul Hartling, Foreign Minister Knud Borge Andersen and other public figures whom we met all stressed the importance of a West European union, with all the countries standing together in political and economic affairs and defence. China sincerely hopes to see such a West European union, cohesive and powerful, all the countries working to defend their national independence and provide against eventualities. This Chinese stand has won the approval of many people whom we came across.

Under an arrangement by the Danish Foreign Ministry, we met with Poul Sogaard, minister of defence, and visited an army barracks and a military district of the home guards. During the meeting with Poul Sogaard, a Defence Ministry official gave an account of the military situation in the Baltic Sea. The Soviet Union, he said, has gradually increased its naval and air activities and amphibious exercises near Denmark in recent years. He talked of the troop strength and equipment of the Danish Army, Navy and Air Force and the measures they have taken to cope with emergencies. Answering our questions, the minister stressed that the Danish people know what may happen. In order to avoid the repetition of what happened during the Second World War, the occupation of Denmark by the Nazis, most of the Danish people favour the keeping of a powerful military force and large numbers of youth voluntarily joined the home guards.

Another common aspiration is to develop bilateral relations. When former Prime Minister Poul Hartling received us, he showed a copy of Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY. Pointing to a frontpage photo of his meeting with Chairman Mao in 1974, he recalled his China visit during which he had talks with Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. The photo of his meeting with Chairman Mao was hung at the place of honour in his home, he said.

Recalling the exchanges of visits between Denmark and China in recent years, Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen said that the cases he had cited showed that "Denmark and China, though far away, are close to each other." There is no obstacle to the further development of ties between the two countries, he stressed. He told us humourously that, as the foreign minister, he found it necessary to persuade his cabinet colleagues not to go to China at the same time. They had to take turns in doing so.

We flew from Copenhagen to Viborg in northern Denmark, where we called on the home guards and had cordial talks with the officers. Later, we visited the camping site of a regular artillery regiment. When we asked a soldier: "With whom do you think you might be at war?", he replied after a pause: "Certainly not with China." This simple answer reflected the mutual good faith between the guests and hosts.

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Our impression is that more and more Danish people have come to see where the threat to their national independence comes from. Our colleagues put it frankly. Telling us the editorial policy of his paper, the editor-in-chief of BERLINGSKE TIDENDE noted that they were skeptical and critical of the European policy of the Soviet Union. Many Danish newspapers, he said, have adopted a critical attitude towards it in varying degrees.

In their interviews with us, industrialists and businessmen of the four West European countries expressed the desire to expand trade and strengthen technical cooperation with China. It is known that Western Europe has not yet fully recovered from the economic crisis starting in 1974 and many enterprises are trying hard to find a way out. As for China, its situation has become very stable since the smashing of the "gang of four," and modernization is being carried out at an accelerated pace. The tremendous change has drawn much attention from other countries, including the industrialists and businessmen.

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd. of Denmark, known as the biggest north European trade and industrial group doing extensive business and enterprise, has for years engaged in considerable trade with China. At a banquet given in our honour by Mr Golder Hansen, general director of the corporation, and its other high officials, one of the subjects discussed was that some Western industrialists and businessmen were rather short-sighted with regard to developing trade with China or even treated new China from an old point of view, thinking that China must rely on their products and technology. We pointed out that this judgement was unwise. Mr Hansen agreed with us in this respect. The East Asiatic Co., Ltd. now has contacts with many Chinese export-and-import corporations and carries out technical exchanges with China. Mr Hansen, who had paid 51 visits to China, said that the number might exceed 100.

The simple, friendly sentiments shown by the Danish people for the Chinese visitors made a deep impression on us.

NCNA FEATURE ON BRUSSELS TELEVISION SHOW

OW131622Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Feature by NCNA correspondent Wang Yu-chang: "Brussels Television Shows 'Operation Damocles'"]

[Text] Brussels, January 12, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Belgians have seen the following scenes on a special television programme here:

On a weekend, European families are fascinated by a television football game. Each viewer follows the match with intent eye and each shooting elicits rapturous plaudits. All of a sudden, the announcer interrupts, breaking the news of an ongoing incident on the East-West German border. The audience is stupefied. The football scenes discontinue, followed by a telecast of a government bulletin. Then immediately flash on the screen massive Soviet tanks and helicopters rushing into West European territory.

Thus began the "Operation Damocles," an imaginary intrusion by the potential enemy, the Soviet Union, on the special French-language TV programme presented on the evening of last November 29. "It is a generally accepted view that the Soviet Union may attack Western Europe by surprise," the announcer tells the viewer as Soviet tanks rumble across the scenes with helicopters sweeping past.

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Damocles is the leading character of a famous ancient European legend. As a courtier, he was very envious of the "happiness" of his sovereign. One day when he attended a sumptuous banquet at the invitation of the king, he found himself seated under a sharp and heavy sword suspended by a single horse-hair, symbolizing the precarious position of a king. Thus, in a figurative sense, "the sword of Damocles" has for long been compared to a grave danger threatening one's safety. The purpose of the Belgian TV station to use "Damocles" as the code name of the hypothetical "operation" was to remind the audience of the fact: Like that sharp sword dangling over Damocles, the massive troops deployed by the Soviet Union in central Europe are posing a grave threat to West European countries.

At the end of "Operation Damocles", a heated debate was organized by the TV station. Taking part in the debate were Paul Vanden Boeynants, Belgian deputy prime minister and minister of national defence, Andre Fontaine, editor in chief of the French paper LE MONDE, General Werner, director of the Centre of War Sociology of Brussels University, and Tomachevskiy, a Soviet professor. The Soviet professor glibly told the audience about the Soviet Government's "concern for world peace" and its proposals for "detente" and "disarmament". Deputy Prime Minister Vanden Boeynants pointed out at the same time, "I would like to tell Mr. Tomachevskiy that if your country had made many propositions, it failed to act on what it said or proposed." Soviet military spending, he pointed out, gobbled up 13 per cent of its annual GNP. "In central Europe, we have confronted 80 Soviet divisions with 23 and a half NATO divisions, and 22,000 Warsaw Pact tanks with 6,000 NATO tanks. For planes, the figure is 3,800 against 1,700." "We've witnessed a Soviet advancement which worries us," the Belgian defence minister said.

General Werner supported Boeynants' view, saying: "Some people have talked about disarmament for 50 years, but have never done anything concrete."

These undeniable facts produced by the Belgian politicians deprived the Soviet professor of any argument.

Through this special television programme, people in Brussels saw with their own eyes an increasing number of new-type Soviet tanks and planes deployed 250 kilometres from the Belgian capital in spite of the Helsinki and Belgrade "European security conferences". Though there are still people trying to present the situation as peaceful and tranquil and underestimating Soviet ambition for expansion, the Soviet threat is like a dead weight hanging overhead. At international conferences here and in local publications, voices were raised to expose the Soviet "detente" fraud.

At the NATO defence ministers' meeting held here last December, Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general said explicitly in an interview with LE FIGARO: "It is the future which preoccupies me". "The control of the armament race is for the moment, alas, only effective on paper." "The Russians are prepared to negotiate only on condition of their absolute superiority being recognized and assured." The former foreign minister of the Netherlands who has come through World War II said: "You will remember that Chamberlain returned from Munich shouting the slogan: 'Peace in our time!'" Now, "the war-like people may be living in the Kremlin."

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"Europe, What Destiny?" is a best seller here. Author of the book Francois Visine, a French professor, wrote in this book that if the West European countries give up the idea of political integration and relax their military efforts, the final result would be Soviet domination without hindrance in the whole European Continent. He pointed out that there are two alternatives for the West European countries: To unite in a community and be masters of their own destiny, or to go each in its own way and become bones of superpower contention.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET HAO TE-CHING

OW161741Y Peking NCHA in English 1725 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and had a friendly talk with John Cartwright and Bryan Davies, members of Parliament of the British Labour Party, here this afternoon. Hsieh Li, leading member of the institute, was present.

SWEDISH BROADCASTING DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Feted by Chang Hsiang-shan

OW161744Y Peking NCHA in English 1721 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chang Hsiang-shan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Swedish broadcasting delegation led by Otto Nordenskiold, director-general of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. Present at the banquet were Mrs. Bjork, wife of the Swedish ambassador to China, and Ake Berg, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy, and Mrs. Berg. Present were Deputy Director Li Lien-ching of the Central Broadcasting Administration and leading members of organizations concerned.

The Swedish guests arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

Meets Ulanfu

OW170944Y Peking NCHA in English 0820 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 17, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the Swedish broadcasting delegation led by Otto Nordenskiold, director-general of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. Present on the occasion were Ake Berg, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy in Peking. Also present were Chang Hsiang-shan and Li Lien-ching, director and deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Meng Chi-yu, deputy director of the Peking television station; and Wang Chen, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

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NCNA CITES 'ARAFAT ON CONTINUED SUPPORT

OW170954Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, January 16, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), yesterday appealed to the heads of state of Arab, Islamic and African countries to continue their support to the just cause of the Palestinian people, according to the Palestine news agency.

In his urgent letters to the heads of state, Chairman 'Arafat warned them against imperialist and Zionist attempts to deprive the Palestinian people of their national rights to return to their homeland, to exercise self-determination and to establish their own state. He called on the leaders of countries concerned to shoulder their responsibilities and abide by the resolutions of previous African, Islamic and Arab summit conferences.

SOMALI LEADER CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF SOVEREIGNTY

OW131234Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, January 11, 1978 (HSINHUA)--President Mohamed Siad Barre yesterday called on the Somali people "to get ready to defend their sovereignty, unity and national independence" at a mass rally to mark the closing of the congress for the establishment of the general association of Somali cooperatives. The president said: "We are now in a very difficult moment because many enemies of Somalia are trying to undermine the sovereignty and national independence of Somalia. However, whatever the strength of these enemies might be, they will never be able to achieve their evil goals."

He said: "The Somali people are ready to lay down their lives for their own freedom and independence. Somalia can't be intimidated by huge armaments in the hands of the colonialists and it is ready to crush any imperialist plot." He said: "Now that the social-imperialists have lost their interests in Somalia, they are touring African so as to get troops." The president said: "We can develop our national economy through unity and by relying on our own strength."

According to Radio Mogadiscio, President Siad entrusted Ibrahim Meigag Samater, chairman of the Bureau for Administration of the SRSP, to make the following announcement on his behalf at the opening ceremony of the congress: "The decision of last November 13 (on the abrogation of Somalia-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty) is a historic decision which is in the interests of the Somali people. The purpose behind the Soviet pouring of arms to the Horn of Africa is to control the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The Soviet Union has openly interfered in the internal affairs of African countries and thus violated the OAU Charter. Therefore, it is the task of the African leaders to do something about the situation in the Horn of Africa and not to let foreign states to meddle in African affairs."

Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar in a lecture at the Political Science Institute of Hlane on January 9 said that the November 13th decision was necessitated by the need to safeguard the sovereignty and the very existence of the nation, reported the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY.

PEOPLE'S DAILY, TIENTSIN DAILY, NCHN ARTICLE ON CHIANG CHING

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note

OW140656Y Peking NCHN Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GWT 11 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note to article by PEOPLE'S DAILY, TIENTSIN DAILY, and NCHN reporters on Chiang Ching's involvement in Hsiao-ching-huang--date not given]

[Text] Under the guise of "grasping the selected basic-level units," renegade Chiang Ching furtively went to Hsiao-ching-huang to give all kinds of ugly counterrevolutionary performances. Here we can see the meanness and vileness of the "gang of four's" tactics to usurp party and state leadership and how blatant their criminal activities were.

From June 1974 to August 1976 renegade Chiang Ching sneaked into Hsiao-ching-huang three times and sent her confederate Chih Chun and her close follower in Tientsin to Hsiao-ching-huang many times to spread a great number of counterrevolutionary fallacies. During those 2 years, PEOPLE'S DAILY, under the direct control of the "gang of four's" close follower, published 69 reports, newsletters, articles and poems and a number of photos singing the praise of Hsiao-ching-huang, lauding it as a "hero" that a force-12 typhoon could not blow down. During the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," renegade Chiang Ching's malicious intentions and her towering crimes in making all-out efforts to foster Hsiao-ching-huang must be thoroughly denounced and liquidated.

Article on Chiang Ching

OW131357Y Peking NCHN Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GWT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY, TIENTSIN DAILY AND NCHN reporters: "Chiang Ching and Hsiao-ching-huang: Thoroughly Settle Accounts With the Renegade Chiang Ching's Counter-revolutionary Crimes in Hsiao-ching-huang"--date not given]

[Text] Tientsin, 11 January--"Those who have been embraced by poisonous snakes know their harm best; those who have been bitten by poisonous snakes beat them most fiercely."

During the short period of a little more than 2 years--from June, 1974 to August, 1976--and on the pretext of grasping "points", the renegade Chiang Ching slipped into Hsiao-ching-huang in Paotai County, Tientsin Municipality on three occasions, and sent her sinister henchman Chih Chun and another female sinister henchman there on five occasions to engage in conspiratorial activities. After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four," the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in Hsiao-ching-huang investigated all of Chiang Ching's counterrevolutionary crimes and thus exposed her criminal plot to use Hsiao-ching-huang to usurp party and state power.

1. On 19 June 1974, on the pretext of hearing reports on the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools, Chiang Ching led her followers, including Yu Hui-yung and Chih Chun, to Tientsin. With ulterior motives she said, "Confucians exist within the party even during the socialist period," thus directing her spearhead against our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and other central leading comrades. She declared that she wanted to visit the rural areas. Because she heard that Hsiao-ching-huang was very active in criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius and particularly because some commune members there could write poems and sing opera, she felt that this brigade could serve her purpose of usurping party and state power. Consequently, she stretched her sinister claws into Hsiao-ching-huang on 22 June under the signboard of grasping revolution in the superstructure.

Chiang Ching said that she wanted to hear what the commune members had to say. However, when they voiced their opinions, she repeatedly interrupted them. When a commune member criticized male chauvinism, she played up this topic and directed her spearhead against our great leader Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. She unscrupulously charged: "Our central authorities are irrational--all of them advocate male chauvinism. When an opportunity to wield political power arises, they all appear at once to grab it." She thus vainly tried to create counterrevolutionary public opinion for the "gang of four" to "form a cabinet." She also blustered: "The present situation must be changed now" and "females must surpass males." Chiang Ching saw our esteemed and beloved premier as a thorn in her flesh and a big obstacle to the "gang of four's" so-called "reform." In order to vent her pent-up hatred, again on the pretext of "criticizing Confucianism," she attacked Premier Chou through insinuation. She asked a young female commune member: "What is your name?" "My name is Chou Fu-lan," the female commune member answered. As soon as she heard the word "Chou," Chiang Ching's counterrevolutionary nerves became tense. She said incoherently: "Is your 'Chou' the 'Chou' of the 'Chou' of Chou or the 'Chou' of the book of rites of the Chou Dynasty?" Chou Fu-lan did not know what she was talking about and said: "My 'Chou' is the 'Chou' you have mentioned." Chiang Ching raised her voice and said: "I want to attack you." Chou Fu-lan became even more afraid. "I don't mean that I want to attack you physically, but that I want to attack your name because it is too feudal in nature." Chiang Ching arbitrarily wanted to change her name, saying: "Let us call you Chou Ti-chou [meaning Chou resisting Chou]!" Creating "Ti-chou" was inadequate for venting her feelings so, after some thought, she blustered: "Well, let's call you Chou Ko-chou [meaning Chou suppressing Chou]! We will use your 'Chou' to suppress that 'Chou.'" At that time, Chou Fu-lan did not realize Chiang Ching's insidious motives.

During her stay in Hsiao-ching-huang, Chiang Ching played various tricks and gave many ugly performances. She said that she wanted to go to the fields to reap wheat. As soon as she arrived in the fields, she said she wanted a mushroom-shaped hat--the type usually worn by peasants. When a hat was brought to her, she said that it smelled like sweat and, on the pretext that the hat was too small for her, asked for another. After cutting a few stalks of wheat, she stopped and complained that the sickle was not sharp enough. She then put the sickle down and returned to the village where she called in some girls and talked with eloquence about hair styles. Chiang Ching sought every opportunity in which to deck herself out as the "standard bearer of revolutionary literature and art." She asked a female commune member to sing arias from "The Red Lantern" for her and shamelessly praised herself by saying, "Operas were created by me," thus fully revealing her counterrevolutionary features.

2. What kind of place did Chiang Ching want to seize? To meet the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political needs, Chiang Ching instructed Chih Chun to lead some people from "Liang Hsiao" to "investigate" Hsiao-ching-huang which she called "a model of making revolution in the superstructure." She racked her brains in order to cultivate this place. She dispatched personnel to deliver materials to it, instructed "Liang Hsiao" to send competent persons there to give "guidance" and, taking advantage of the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress at that time, thrust the former responsible person of the Hsiao-ching-huang brigade, one of her active henchmen, into the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The brigade's political night school, which was founded on the basis of Chairman Mao's 7 May directive, should have studied politics, culture and technology and carried out mass literary and art activities.

However, after Chiang Ching thrust her hands into the brigade, the political night school became a place where people were infused with counterrevolutionary ideas, the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools was taught, the "big modern Confucian" was criticized and a "new three-character classic," which strongly emphasized the point that women also "can wield power," was compiled. Some poems praising Chiang Ching were first written by commune members as a "political task" and were then polished by others, and some poems were fully composed by other people. Chiang Ching greatly appreciated some of the poems which praised her. She made some changes in them and ordered TIENTSIN DAILY to publish them. Chiang Ching also sent personnel to Hsiao-chin-chuang to aid the day-and-night rehearsals of operas. These operas were staged not only in the village but in other places too. Hsiao-chin-chuang had a labor force of more than 200 full-time and part-time workers, of which some 40 to 50 constantly divorced themselves from production. Because Chiang Ching forced them all to compose poems and sing Peking operas, they could not engage in revolution or production. Many commune members complained: "The opera-singers are better than the farmers" and "the talkers are better than the doers." A commune member of poor peasant origin did not agree with the work style imposed by Chiang Ching. A person who was actively seeking the patronage of Chiang Ching openly threatened him, saying: "Since you oppose opera-singing, you are opposing Chiang Ching and revolution."

Originally, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiao-chin-chuang, after learning from Tachai, transformed the brigade's saline and alkaline fields by self-reliantly working hard for several winters and springs. However, Chiang Ching interfered in it and ordered departments concerned to give the brigade "powerful support" and transported a large amount of materials there. As a result, Hsiao-chin-chuang's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle was spoiled. During the busy farming seasons, more than 100 PLA fighters and office cadres usually conducted manual labor there. Commune members of neighboring villages said: "In Hsiao-chin-chuang, commune members sing operas while the fields are cultivated by others."

Although Hsiao-chin-chuang was changed beyond recognition by Chiang Ching, the public media under the "gang of four's" control still did its best to trumpet the so-called "Hsiao-chin-chuang experience" in order to use it to suppress the great red banner of Tachai personally raised by Chairman Mao. Chiang Ching's perverse acts were condemned and opposed by the army-men and civilians. At that time, a fighter of a certain naval unit who had been transferred to civilian work from active service wrote a letter to the Hsiao-chin-chuang commune members, in which he clearly expressed his indignation at the "gang of four" and exposed Chiang Ching's plot to use Hsiao-chin-chuang to engage in counterrevolutionary activities. He reminded the poor and lower-middle peasants there that they should never be fooled by Chiang Ching. This letter, which represented the voice of the revolutionary masses, was regarded as a "counterrevolutionary" letter by the reactionary hack writer Yao Wen-yuan, who assigned his confidants in the Public Security Ministry to deal with it, thus causing this former naval fighter to be greatly persecuted.

In September 1974 Chiang Ching and her large entourage came to Hsiao-chin-chuang for the second time. She shamelessly said: "It is my place." While Chiang Ching was busily carrying on, our great leader Chairman Mao sharply criticized and warned her: "DON'T FLAUNT YOURSELF IN PUBLIC. DON'T WRITE INSTRUCTIONS ON DOCUMENTS. DON'T TAKE IT UPON YOURSELF TO ORGANIZE THE CABINET (AS THE BOSS BEHIND THE SCENES)." However, Chiang Ching continued to use Hsiao-chin-chuang to carry on her counterrevolutionary activities in defiance of Chairman Mao's criticism.

She chose and sent her "liaison personnel" to Hsiao-chin-chuang on the pretext of "letting them be tempered through labor" and instructed them to report to her directly "without going through third persons."

Acting on Chairman Mao's instructions, in 1975 Vice Chairman Teng presided over a Political Bureau conference. At the conference, he waged a tit for tat struggle against the "gang of four." He sharply criticized Chiang Ching for using Hsiao-chin-chuang to engage in despicable acts in defiance of Chairman Mao's criticism and warned the "gang of four's" followers: "You are learning 'minor things' instead of 'major issues.' The closer you follow, the deeper you will be bogged down. You are following persons, not the line." Vice Chairman Teng exposed Chiang Ching's plot to use Hsiao-chin-chuang to slash Tachai. The party Central Committee adopted resolute measures to order the "gang of four's" follower in the national Physical Culture and Sports Commission to cancel the Hsiao-chin-chuang tableau to praise Chiang Ching scheduled to be performed by students doing callisthenics in the third national sports meet. It also instructed departments concerned to withdraw the "liaison personnel" sent to Hsiao-chin-chuang by Chiang Ching.

The First National Conference on Learning From Tachai presided over by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng stopped the "gang of four's" plot to introduce the so-called Hsiao-chin-chuang "experience" into the conference, thus dealing Chiang Ching a telling blow. As a result, the once noisy Hsiao-chin-chuang was relegated to oblivion.

3. In early 1976 when esteemed and beloved Premier Chou died, the "gang of four's" antiparty schemes again became more rampant. They played up Hsiao-chin-chuang, which had not been mentioned for some time.

On 22 January Chih Chun and a female confederate talked to some Hsiao-chin-chuang cadres, slandering Vice Chairman Teng's struggle against Chiang Ching in the party Central Committee--carried out in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions--for "attacking" and "spreading rumors about Chiang Ching." In February Chih Chun again went to Hsiao-chin-chuang to engineer counterrevolutionary conspiracies, viciously labeling Vice Chairman Teng as "the leader of the homegoing legion."

At about the same time Yao Wen-yuan, the reactionary literary rogue, selected from among documents intended for limited circulation, the so-called newsletter, "Hsiao-chin-chuang--A Force-12 Typhoon Cannot Blow It Away." Overjoyed, they made a phone call to newspapers on 25 February, saying: "Why can such material not be published? Go ahead and publish it!" The next day the "gang of four's" confederate at the PEOPLE'S DAILY splashed this newsletter as the lead story on the front page. The newsletter included such allegations as: Hsiao-chin-chuang was a "hero" that had "consciously boycotted" an erroneous slogan, a "typical model" of "self-reliance" that had never "received or asked for funds from the state" and a "fighter going against the tide" that had "worked directly against the authorities."

The "gang of four" and their followers echoed each other in praising the publication of this sinister newsletter. Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao approved the PLA units' exchange-experience meetings to learn from Hsiao-chin-chuang, allowing a backbone element from Hsiao-chin-chuang to attend the meetings and report on the so-called experience in "withstanding the force-12 typhoon."

The "gang of four's" confederate who "set a prairie fire" in the PLA units shouted frantically: "Learn from heroic Hsiao-chin-chuang" and "Salute heroic Hsiao-chin-chuang." The sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning called provincewide meetings to spread the "Hsiao-chin-chuang experience." The "gang of four's" follower in the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission clamored: "Turn over commission into a Hsiao-chin-chuang-type commission." Chiang Ching's sworn follower in Tientsin ordered the writing of "Red Pine Fortress," a poisonous-weed drama on the theme of "ferreting out capitalist roaders" and playing up things that "the force-12 typhoon cannot blow away." The drama praised Chiang Ching and promoted the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program "veteran cadres are 'democrats' and 'democrats' are 'capitalist roaders.'"

In early April Chih Chun and a female confederate led several members of the "Liang Hsiao" writing group to sneak into Hsiao-chin-chuang to engineer new counterrevolutionary conspiracies. They stealthily assembled Hsiao-chin-chuang's cadres and backbone theorists in the classroom of a primary school at the southwestern corner of the village to secretly "tip them off" and "keep them informed." They carried out a harangue for 5 hours, maliciously alleging that "many people who had not learned a lesson were appointed top leaders or secretaries of provincial party committees; that these people never repent"; that "democrats are bound to turn into capitalist roaders"; and that "capitalist roaders are not simple individuals but are representatives of a big bunch of people." They openly incited: "You can ferret out capitalist roaders and subject them to struggle" and ferret them out at all levels. Fearing that their conspiracy might lead out, toward the end of their long talk they asked, with guilty consciences: "Are there any outsiders?" They cautioned again and again: "Keep to yourselves what we have talked about today."

Shortly after the departure of Chih Chun and company from Hsiao-chin-chuang, Yao Wen-yuan noticed an article concerning Hsiao-chin-chuang among some documents intended for limited circulation. He lost no time in sending it to RED FLAG, ordering his close followers at the journal to "write an article based on it." Thus, in the May 1976 issue of RED FLAG appeared an article, "Advance Against Winds," attributed to the party branch of the Hsiao-chin-chuang production brigade. Full of poison, this sinister article viciously attacked the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and vilified the cancellation of a speech to be made by the Hsiao-chin-chuang representative at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture and the cancellation of a photo exhibition on Hsiao-chin-chuang. The article said the cancellations were "a gathering of dark clouds and the churning of muddy water." The spearhead of the attack was directed at Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, then in charge of the work at the party Central Committee.

Under the control of Chiang Ching, Hsiao-chin-chuang became a center for transmitting secret letters of the "gang of four." From November 1974 to August 1976 it forwarded 50 to 60 letters to the "gang of four" from Honan, Anhwei, Liaoning, Kiangsu, Kirin and Shensi provinces. All of the letters contained false charges against local cadres.

What is the Hsiao-chin-chuang experience? Is it composing poems? Is it singing opera? No. The so-called Hsiao-chin-chuang experience was a fabricated experience to satisfy Chiang Ching's ambition to become a queen and was an ugly act to mold counterrevolutionary public opinion in order to peddle the "gang of four's" reactionary political program.

4. After Tientsin was hit by an earthquake, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng led a delegation of the party Central Committee to the disaster area to show sympathy to the victims.

This was a great encouragement to the people of Tientsin and greatly boosted their willpower and strength to overcome the earthquake. In a wild attempt to minimise Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's tremendous prestige among the people, renegade Chiang Ching on 28 August 1976 went to Hsiao-chinhuang for the third time to prepare public opinion for the "gang of four's" usurpation of party and state leadership.

At Hsiao-chinhuang, Chiang Ching openly alleged: "This time I have nothing to fear." When Chairman Mao was seriously ill she heightened the pace of usurping party and state leadership. During this visit to Hsiao-chinhuang, Chiang Ching's ambition became more barefaced and more intense. She never bothered to hid anything or worry about anything.

During the 6 hours she was at Hsiao-chinhuang on 28 August Chiang Ching prattled all the time and appeared emotionally overwrought. She would ask somebody to sing opera or compose a poem for her and then she would dash into the commune members' quakeproof huts to take pictures. When she saw a slightly damaged house--which would have been all right with minor repairs--she would suddenly shout at the top of her voice: "Obey orders, heed commands, stand in formation, dismantle this house!" However, she would only move five or six bricks and then run away.

Although Chiang Ching acted like a lunatic at Hsiao-chinhuang, a sinister line could still be discerned from her words and deeds: Fanatically opposing and viciously vilifying great leader Chairman Mao; blatantly opposing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the successor Chairman Mao personally had fostered and selected; and craving to become queen overnight.

According to the Hsiao-chinhuang people, when someone would shout "Long live Chairman Mao" as Chiang Ching departed from her car, she would purse her big lips and say: "One has to die no matter how long he will live!" Harboring a hatred for Chairman Mao because of his criticism of her random dissemination of materials, she enigmatically gave vent to her feelings: "I will no longer disseminate materials now that it has become a crime." As for Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, who dared to wage resolute struggle against the "gang of four," Chiang Ching feared and hated him mortally. Upon her arrival at and departure from Hsiao-chinhuang village, she raised her fist and hysterically shouted slogans against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. Chairman Mao had angrily denounced Chiang Ching's speech at the First National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture as "SHIT, WAY OFF THE MARK" and instructed "DON'T DISTRIBUTE THE TEXT, DON'T PLAY THE RECORDING AND DON'T PRINT THE TEXT." Launching a revengeful counterattack against Chairman Mao's criticism and instruction, Chiang Ching slandered Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping as "leveling complaints with Chairman Mao against me, saying that I talked lots of nonsense" and "spreading rumors against me." Regarding the criticism made by the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau against her, she said: "They treated me almost like a prisoner, only short of pulling my pigtail and forcing me to admit my mistakes." She also said with a view to sowing division: "There are seven, eight and nine in every household, and every household suffers indignities from them." [chi pa chiu chia chia yu, chia chia tu shou ta men ti chi la 0003 0360 0046 1367 1367 2589, 1367 1367 6757 0649 0100 0226 4104 0769]

Incensed with the desire to become queen, Chiang Ching bragged about emperors whenever the opportunity arose while she was at Hsiao-chinhuang. "On Women in Power," an absurd and ridiculous article she fabricated, was first made public at Hsiao-chinhuang. She alleged: "Human beings are the most active and revolutionary factors of the production forces. Men or women are all given birth by women."

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"In tribal societies, women were in power; as the productive forces develop, it will be women comrades managing state affairs in the future." "There will be empresses even in communist societies." She went as far as to cry to the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao: "Men should give way to women who will take over power."

As with all reactionaries, Chiang Ching could not conceal her fear and feebleness even when she made this outcry for scheming to usurp party and state leadership. When people asked her to come back again, she said sadly: "Well, by that time, maybe the king of Hades may have already invited me for a drink!"

In short, Chiang Ching's ugly appearance and full-fledged reactionary performance at Hsiao-chin-chuang were an excellent depiction of her psychological complexity as her ambition to usurp party and state leadership reached a peak and she faced doomday.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua overthrew the "gang of four" in one blow. Hsiao-chin-chuang, where Chiang Ching took great pains to build her influence, has become a battleground for denouncing Chiang Ching. Filled with wrath, the poor and lower-middle peasants come forward one after another to expose and criticize Chiang Ching's towering crimes committed at Hsiao-chin-chuang. People are saying: "Sneaking into Hsiao-chin-chuang, Chiang Ching was like a weasel coming to say 'Happy New Year' to a chicken--her intentions were bad." She wanted to ascend to the empress' throne by stepping on the shoulders of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Chou Fu-lan, the daughter of a poor peasant who had her name changed by Chiang Ching, made a public announcement that she was reverting to her original name. She said: "The intention of Chiang Ching, a counterrevolutionary, were more vicious and malicious than those of wolves and snakes. She is our sworn enemy because she has attacked Premier Chou."

Chiang Ching's dream of becoming an empress has been destroyed. Hsiao-chin-chuang has been separated from the writhing poisonous snake Chiang Ching. Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of Hsiao-chin-chuang are determined to join the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and completely eliminate the poison spread by the female devil Chiang Ching.

CHANG PING-HUA, HUANG CHEN ADDRESS PEKING ART FORUM

OW170852Y Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 17, 1978 (HSINHUA)--More than 100 famous Chinese writers, poets, literary critics and editors now in Peking held a four-day forum ending New Year's Eve. This was the first such forum held in a decade.

The forum was a happy reunion for people working in the arts and they expressed their confidence that now the gang of four is smashed the future is bright.

Chairman Hua's inscription for the journal PEOPLE'S LITERATURE written in December 1977 was read out at the forum and was enthusiastically hailed by all present. The inscription reads: "Persevere in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in art and literature, implement the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and strive for a thriving socialist literature and art."

Chang Ping-Hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Huang Chen, minister of culture, both made speeches at the forum.

A letter of congratulations from Kuo Mo-jo said, "A magnificent new high tide is bound to appear in the literature and art movement."

The forum, sponsored by the Editing Department of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, penetratingly posed and criticized the gang's fallacy that in the 17 years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the revisionist line was dominant on the literary and art front. The gang practised bourgeois cultural despotism and negated the history and achievements of the Chinese revolutionary literary and art movement as well as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Proposals for future work in the realm of literature and art were put forward at the forum.

Many veteran writers emotionally recalled Chairman Mao's and Premier Chou's concern and expectations for literary and art workers. Many gave brief accounts of their own plans for the new year.

Those present were creative artists representing the different periods since the May 4th new cultural movement in 1919 and Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art in 1942 during which the orientation of art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers was charted.

Present were Mao Tun, Chou Yang, Feng Nai-chao, Tsao Yu, Liu Pai-yu, Chang Kuang-nien, Lin Mo-han, Ho Ching-chih, Hsia Yen, Chou Li-po, Tsao Ching-hua, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Feng Chih, Tsang Ko-chia, Yeh Chun-chien, Chao Pu-chu, Yen Wen-ching, Wei Wei, Li Chi, Yao Hsueh-yin and Li Chun.

Addressing the forum, Huang Chen called on the writers and artists to conscientiously study the letter written by Chairman Mao to Comrade Chen I on July 21, 1965 discussing poetry and art in accordance with its spirit. The letter was published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on December 31, 1977.

In this letter, Huang Chen said, "Chairman Mao indicated that the road for creative art is to raise ideological and artistic levels and profoundly reflect class struggle and the struggle for production by using images to convey ideas."

As for literature and art work in the near future, Huang Chen said: It is of primary importance to expose and criticize thoroughly the gang of four and smash the spiritual shackles they imposed, to enliven the creation of art and literature as soon as possible, to encourage the blossoming of the hundred flowers of socialist literature and art and to consolidate the establishment of a contingent of art workers.

Huang Chen pointed out: "Many revolutionary art workers were persecuted by the gang of four and a great number of outstanding works were proscribed. The productive force in literature and art can be completely freed only when the spiritual shackles of the gang are completely crushed."

The work of socialist literature and art achieved tremendous success in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the care of Premier Chou, he continued. "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was always dominant on the literary and art front despite serious interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line."

In July, 1975 Chairman Mao pointed out that literature and art should "enliven the atmosphere in a year or two, and if it takes three, four or even five years, that will be all right too." Huang Chen said, at that time with the gang of four creating chaos, Chairman Mao's earnest expectations could not be realized.

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Now, under the leadership of Chairman Hua, art circles should "emancipate their thinking, bring their enthusiasm into full play, contribute all their efforts to creative work and carry out Chairman Mao's behest to meet the urgent need of the people."

He encouraged writers and artists to go deep into life and better integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. "All subject matter favourable to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, to socialist revolution and construction, and to the modernization of the motherland can and should be dealt with," he said. He urged them to reflect the militant progress and great success achieved in grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and portray the heroic figures who emerge in the great struggle.

Huang Chen stressed that the work of theoretical criticism should also be developed. He said: In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, many important theoretical problems, including those of literature and art, are being raised. He must construct while we destroy and develop a Marxist-Leninist theory of literature and art in struggle.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS HUA INSCRIPTION FOR PEOPLE'S LITERATURE

OW170914Y Peking NCNA in English 0852 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 17, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY frontpages the news report that Chairman Hua has written an inscription for the journal PEOPLE'S LITERATURE. It devotes an entire page to articles by the Editing Department of the journal and noted writers and poets hailing the inscription.

In a box to the right of the name of the paper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY carries the inscription: "Persevere in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, implement the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and strive for a thriving socialist literature and art." Chairman Hua wrote the inscription on the occasion of a discussion meeting held in Peking by more than a hundred writers, poets, literary critics and editors and translators from December 28 to 31 last year under the auspices of the Editing Department of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE.

A Commentator's article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY says: "Chairman Hua's instruction on literature and art is an important component part of the party Central Committee's strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. It is of great significance to the struggle on the literary and art front to deepen the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and completely smash the bourgeois factionalist set-up of the gang and their followers, and to our efforts to ensure a thriving socialist literature and art and bring about great order on this front."

The article by the Editing Department of the journal PEOPLE'S LITERATURE is entitled: "A Clarion Call To March Forward and Hasten the Arrival of Spring".

The noted writers and poets Chou Li-po, Chou Erh-fu, Wang Yuan-chien, Hsu Chih and Yuan Chang-ching in their articles pledge to create more and better works in response to Chairman Hua's call.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY HOLDS FORUM ON GANG'S ART LINE

HK160640Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Worker-Peasant-Soldier Readers Strongly Criticize the Theory of 'Dictatorship of the Sinister Line in Literature and Art'--PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial Department Holds Forum in a Library in the Capital"]

[Summary] "The Editorial Department of our newspaper recently invited certain worker-peasant-soldier readers to a forum at a library in the capital to criticize the 'gang of four's' theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art.' Filled with great revolutionary indignation, everyone roundly criticized the 'gang of four's' crimes in negating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, completely negating the achievements on the literary and art front in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, suppressing revolutionary literature and art warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and peddling counterrevolutionary conspiratorial literature and art to poison readers."

"At the forum, the comrades indignantly denounced the 'gang of four's' crime in using the theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art' as a big stick with which to rabidly suppress revolutionary literary and art works. Everyone pointed out with infinite indignation that when the 'four pests' ran wild, it was this stick that pronounced numerous revolutionary literary and art works as 'poisonous weeds' and 'sinister books' to be banned as 'forbidden books.'" Hitting the nail on the head, the comrades pointed out that the gang's forbidding the worker-peasant-soldier masses to read revolutionary literary and art works of those 17 years and of the 1930's showed that they had something up their sleeve. "What they wanted to do was what the Kuomintang reactionaries wanted to do but could not. Those books that the Kuomintang reactionaries wanted to ban and could not were kept from the public by the 'gang of four' who resorted to despicable means. The 'gang of four's' suppression of revolutionary literature and art was a continuation of the Kuomintang's counterrevolutionary 'cultural encirclement and suppression.'"

The comrades noted that the "gang of four" were prompted by very sinister aims in suppressing revolutionary literary and art works. They wanted to force revolutionary literary and art workers to practice cultural despotism in a vain attempt to realize their "dream of becoming emperor." They also wanted to peddle their counterrevolutionary conspiratorial literature and art to poison the youth in order to pave the way for capitalist restoration. "Many comrades cited facts in denouncing the 'gang of four's' crime in robbing them of their spiritual sustenance. There was for a time a very serious 'book shortage' and they did not have books to read. Certain young people were compelled to read typical gang works and to read poisonous weeds like conspiratorial literature and art. This crime of the 'gang of four' must be thoroughly repudiated!"

The comrades attending the forum said that "in those 17 years certain bad works appeared in the literary and art field, but on the whole, good and relatively good literary and art works occupied a dominant position and played a combat role in 'UNITING THE PEOPLE, EDUCATING THE PEOPLE, TRUNCING THE ENEMY AND ANNIHILATING THE ENEMY' in repeated political struggle." The comrades held, "The educational role of the fine revolutionary literary and art works in those 17 years can never be negated by the 'gang of four.'"

Everyone at the forum said that he "ardently hopes that the revolutionary literary and art workers will smash the 'gang of four's' spiritual shackles, emancipate their thinking, seek quick progress through working hard, strive to create more and better literary and art works, and quickly change the situation of a shortage of revolutionary literary and art works created by the 'gang of four.'"

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES GANG'S STYLE OF WRITING

HK161655Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Shao Hua-tse [6730 5478 3419]: "The Style of Writing and the Line of Knowledge"]

[Summary] "In order to usurp party and state power, the 'gang of four' pushed a counter-revolutionary political program, continuously manipulated the public media and ruined our style of writing. Today, although the 'gang of four' has been overthrown, their pernicious influence is still with us and has a serious adverse effect. Taking punitive action against the stereotyped writing of the gang in order to rectify the style of writing is an important and arduous task.

"The problem of writing style is closely connected with the struggle between the two lines of knowledge or the struggle between the epistemology of dialectical materialism and apriorism of idealism. The 'gang of four's' stereotyped factional writing is essentially bourgeois pragmatism. Epistemologically, it turns the relationships between the objective and the subjective and between practice and knowledge completely upside down. To rectify the writing style, it is necessary to use the weapon of Marxist epistemology in order to clarify the questions confused by the 'gang of four.'"

"Is Objective Fact Primary or Is Man's Subjective Knowledge Primary?"

"The idealist theory of reflection holds that matter is primary, consciousness is secondary, and knowledge is the reflection of objective existence. News reporting, work reports and experience summations are all included in ideological form and secondary, but objective fact is primary. The former is the flow and the latter is the source, and the relationship between the two cannot be reversed. Man can correctly recognize objective fact, but no one can willfully change objective fact. Respect for objective fact means respect for materialism, and that is the minimum demand of the Marxist style of writing. Take news reporting, for example. It must be true in content, and what is one is one and two is two. This is the fundamental distinction between our proletarian press and the bourgeois press. It is also the primary reason why our press can play the roles of educating the people and attacking the enemy."

Due to their counterrevolutionary requirements, the "gang of four" completely ignored objective fact and fabricated everything. Anything useful to them was the truth, any typical example they needed could be fabricated and any fact they needed could be invented. They could create something out of nothing and reduce something into nothing. The pernicious influence of the "gang of four" gave rise to the telling of lies within the revolutionary ranks. For example, they made exaggerated claims about achievements in statements and even freely tampered with figures in reports to the higher level. In short, reports and news were not faithful to facts, but facts were subordinated to their subjective design. If this is not subjective idealism, what is it?

"The 'gang of four' had a so-called 'theory' that 'facts must serve politics.' This is the typical pragmatism suited to their counterrevolutionary requirements. Facts exist objectively. Man can derive political meaning from the true complexion of facts, but cannot freely interpret, utilize or even fabricate facts according to his subjective requirements. Otherwise, where is there any truth still worth mentioning. [paragraph continues]

"If for the sake of certain political benefits or requirements the true complexion of facts is distorted, this kind of politics absolutely cannot be proletarian politics but only bourgeois politics. Betrayal of the principle of seeking truth from facts also means betrayal of the proletarian party spirit. How can they still talk about serving proletarian politics."

"True, the epistemology of dialectical materialism is the dynamic and not the mechanical theory of reflection. Respect for objective reality does not mean that we need not analyze or sift through facts but simply list a conglomeration of phenomena. Regardless of whether writing articles or making reports, we must strive to grasp the essence and main flow of things and reveal the internal law of things. This must undergo an abstract process. However, all scientific abstraction neither separates nor alters facts, but merely more profoundly, correctly and completely reflects facts. If we exaggerate this role of subjective conscious activity into subjective free spirit and think that the process of abstraction need not be subjected to objective restraint, then things will reach a ridiculously absurd stage."

"Guiding the Specific With the General or Replacing the Specific With the General?"

"In 1943, when Chairman Mao was criticizing stereotyped party writing, his first indictment was that it filled endless pages with empty phrases, empty words, lies and cliches. This was also an important distinctive characteristic of the 'gang of four's' stereotyped factional writing."

Marxist epistemology holds that the summation and order of the development of human knowledge is from the specific to the general and then back to the specific, a circular and constantly deepening process. The specific is the foundation. Only with prior knowledge of the specific is it possible to generalize from the specific to the abstract and from the unique to the general. Because of this, it is necessary to make specific analyses of specific problems.

Naturally, knowledge of specific things can in no way be divorced from the guidance of principles in general. We must strive to learn and master the Marxist stand, outlook and method before we affirm our orientation and have a more profound knowledge of objective things, explain problems by linking theory with practice and write good things. However, the general can only provide guidance, it cannot replace the specific. If we think that there is no need for making efforts or conducting investigation and study because we have theory and principle in general, then we will be guilty of idealism.

Influenced by the "gang of four", some of the comrades acquired the bad habit of talking nonsense and telling lies. Without thoroughly investigating and studying actual conditions, they replaced the specific with the general. The things they wrote were permeated with Marxist phrases and they never raised or analyzed and solved problems. In giving instructions, they never tied them to actual conditions in local units but copied everything mechanically. In making reports, they went to the Editorial Department for methods, went below for examples and wrote their articles behind closed doors. Consequently, the pages were filled with empty words and cliches, lacked anything unique and were without flavor. This style of talking nonsense and telling lies divorced from reality and from the masses gave rise to subjectivism, bureaucraticism and formalism, prevented the implementation of the party's principle and policies, and caused great harm to the party.

"Should the Criterion for Quality and Level of Inspection Be Based on Practice or on Other Things?"

"Social practice alone is the criterion of truth. The 'gang of four' did not have the truth with them and were afraid of it. Their criterion for right and wrong or good and bad depended on whether a thing was beneficial to their antiparty plot. [paragraph continues]

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"They practiced 'a good troublemaker will make a good official.' There is merit in telling lies and it is honorable to boast. Didn't some of their sworn followers and henchmen get their start this way?"

Some commonsense questions confused when the "gang of four" ran rampant should be cleared up one by one.

How can we tell whether a cadre has ability? From practice, from the actual results of his work and from the benefits his actions bring to the people. How can we tell whether the standard of a summation or a report is high? From practice and from whether it profoundly reflects the practice of the masses and withstands the inspection of objective practice. How can we tell whether the work of a unit is good or bad? Also from practice and not on the number of reports published.

"In his speech delivered at the insuguration ceremony of the party school under the CCP Central Committee, Chairman Hua pointed out: 'The party Central Committee holds that an extremely important task now facing our whole party is to carry out a new movement of the education in Marxism throughout the party, further reforming our study, completely eliminating the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" and doing a thorough job in rectifying the party's work style.' In response to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must make a great change and improvement in our style or writing."

KWANGMING DAILY UPHOLDS MAO'S METHOD OF CREATIVE WRITING

HK160340Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 9 Jan 78 p 1 HK

[Article by Yu Chun [0151 0971]: "Vigorously Promote the 'Two-in-One' Method of Creative Writing--Refuting the Fallacy of 'Giving Prominence to Three Things'"]

[Summary] The method of "combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism" put forward by Chairman Mao is of far-reaching significance in promoting creative writing and in offering bright prospects for our proletarian literature and art. "But the 'gang of four' countered Chairman Mao's 'two-in-one' creative writing method with their reactionary approach to creative writing, 'giving prominence to three things.' Theoretically and practically, this caused great confusion in literary circles. It is now time for us to reckon with the gang's fallacy regarding creative writing and to restore the immense viability of the 'two-in-one' method."

"In evolving the 'two-in-one' method of creative writing, Chairman Mao was guided by the application of the Marxist philosophy to dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This calls for the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought by revolutionary writers and artists to observe, experience, study and analyze social life and examine the nature of things and grasp the laws of their development so as to unify revolutionary ideals and revolutionary realities in literature and art works." "Only by applying the 'two-in-one' method of creative writing can the revolutionary ideal be perfectly integrated with revolutionary reality in works of literature and art. Romanticism not derived from a deep sense of revolutionary reality will lapse into false and hollow statements, while realism not supported by the revolutionary ideal is bound to cloud the bright future."

Chairman Mao's poem "Snow--To the Tune of Chin Yuan Chun" is an example of applying the "two-in-one" method of creative writing. In this poem, which praises proletarian heroes with a flight of imagination, revolutionary realism is perfectly combined with revolutionary romanticism. This is achieved precisely in the way Chairman Mao conceived it.

"In contrast to the 'two-in-one' method of creative writing, the fallacy of 'giving prominence to three things,' in an ideological sense, is based on subjective idealism and metaphysics. This fallacy is opposed to going deep into life in society at large and opposes observing, experiencing, studying and analyzing social life in all its manifestations."

"Furthermore, the fallacy of 'giving prominence to three things' calls for giving prominence to the 'principal heroes,' i.e., glorifying the 'gang of four' and their cohorts. It denies that the militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers furnishes literature and art with the 'ONLY INEXHAUSTIBLE FOUNTAINHEAD.' It disavows that literature and art reflect objective reality, thus radically reversing the relationship between literature and art on one side and social life on the other."

The "gang of four" imposed their pet formula of "giving prominence to three things" on writers and artists, forcing them to divorce themselves from life and to write about their impressions or project their imagination behind closed doors. This dampened the enthusiasm and creativity of literature and art workers and enraged the vast number of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The fallacy of "giving prominence to three things" served the "gang of four's" purposes of manipulating literature and art and of attacking the party leadership on the pretext of portraying "capitalist roaders," making literature and art completely conspiratorial. Examples of their conspiracy include such reactionary works as "Counterattack," "A Grand Festival," "Spring Shoots" and "The Seething Hsiaoliang River."

"There is nothing in common between the above-mentioned two approaches to creative writing. 'Giving prominence to three things' as conceived by the 'gang of four' seeks to fetter revolutionary literature and art. It is opposed to the 'two-in-one' method of creative writing in an attempt to oppose Mao Tse-tung Thought."

"The harm done by the 'gang of four's' concept of 'giving prominence to three things' to the sphere of literature and art was very serious. They applied this yardstick to strangle many fine literary and art forms and to kill a large number of literature and art works offering differing styles and portraying various themes. The 'gang of four's' outrageous action caused huge losses to proletarian literature and art."

In order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests regarding his "hopes for more and better works to appear," we must completely stamp out the pernicious influence of the fallacy of "giving prominence to three things" and promote the "two-in-one" method of creative writing.

PAPERS STRESS IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING TEACHERS

PEOPLE'S DAILY Article

OW161526V Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GWT 14 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 15 January Commentator's article: "Effectively Grasp On-The-Job Training of Primary and Middle School Teachers"]

[Text] During the new year, conscientious improvement of the quality of middle and primary school education is an important task in developing the excellent situation on the educational front. Middle and primary school education is the foundation of education. To improve the quality of middle and primary school education, we must have a contingent of teachers who are both Red and expert. Apart from striving to develop and continuing to manage teachers' education well, we must adopt powerful and effective measures to quickly and firmly grasp on-the-job training of teachers so as to raise their political, cultural and professional levels. This is a strategic, important task concerning the realization of the four modernizations.

In training teachers, we must first stress the ideological and political aspects. We should conscientiously organize teachers to study Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education, to correctly and comprehensively understand his concept on education, to earnestly study Chairman Hua's instructions on education and to thoroughly liquidate the gang of four's crimes in opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, concealing the "two assessments" and sabotaging the revolution in education.

We should also criticize the reactionary fallacies aimed at sabotaging on-the-job training of teachers such as "the more learned one is, the more reactionary he will become" and "the more on-the-job training a teacher receives, the more revisionist he will become." We must recognize the excellent situation, stir up our revolutionary spirit and endeavor to succeed in the educational revolution.

At present, we should adopt various emergency measures based on the needs of educational development. Winter and summer vacations and all available free time should be used to organize teacher-training programs so as to acquaint the majority of middle and primary school teachers with the newly compiled teaching materials. At the same time, through planned training, we should strive to raise the quality of primary school teachers to the level of secondary normal school graduates within 3 to 5 years and the quality of junior and senior middle school teachers to the level of normal college or normal university graduates so far as the subjects they teach are concerned. All levels of education departments, especially county departments, must try to effectively grasp the training of teachers. Under the leadership of party committees, they should conscientiously sum up their experience in training teachers, quickly set up necessary organizations for this purpose and organize full-time and part-time contingents for training teachers. The teachers' recognition of the importance of training in their spare time must be emphasized. Various methods should be used in this regard: for example, short-term training, correspondence courses taught on television and by telephone, tutoring and the training of new teachers by veterans so as to persistently carry on this task in a planned and organized way.

This year we should pay particular attention to training teachers of key middle and primary schools and first grade teachers. At the same time, we should successfully build a contingent for training teachers.

Some units arbitrarily borrow backbone forces from the schools for a long time and then don't want to return them. This not only affects education but also harms on-the-job training of teachers. All departments concerned must be more farsighted and broadminded and actively help to make this task a success.

KWANGNING DAILY Article

HK170605Y Peking KWANGNING DAILY in Chinese 10 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Wu Hsueh [2976 1331]: "It Is Imperative To Rapidly Upgrade Normal Education"]

[Text] In order to build our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state within this century it is urgently necessary to train and foster a large number of both Red and expert capable persons. Education is the first step and this calls for conscientious efforts to improve the quality of education conducted in universities, colleges and primary and secondary schools.

Normal education is charged with the important task of training teachers. There are now over 100 million primary and secondary school students in our country. [paragraph continues]

They are the future and hope of our motherland. In grasping education, we must focus on them. Improving the quality of education of primary and secondary schools is to lay a good foundation for training a large number of both Red and expert talented personnel. This will provide a reliable guarantee for catching up with and overtaking advanced world levels in science and technology.

In grasping primary and secondary school education well, the teacher is one very important factor apart from party leadership and the support of society. Primary and secondary school education serves as the foundation. Since normal education trains teachers for primary and secondary schools, it is called the "heavy industry" of the education front. This makes it especially significant. The high or low level of the teacher has a direct bearing on the quality of primary and secondary school education. As such, it affects the growth of the next generation and the pace of the advance toward the four modernizations. Therefore, earnestly making a success of conducting normal education well is a strategic task on the education front. It is imperative to focus the attention of society as a whole on this.

Revolutionary teachers have always attached considerable importance to the training and building of a contingent of teachers. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "THE QUESTION OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM IS PRIMARILY ONE OF THE TEACHER." This has fully affirmed the position and role of the teacher in the education revolution. Wise leader Chairman Hua also said with affection: "The work of a teacher is arduous." This shows the party's unbounded concern and affection for the teacher.

However, the "gang of four," a bane to the nation, were driven by the desire to usurp party and state power. They acted perversely to undermine education, maligning the teachers and wildly trampling on the party's policy toward intellectuals. They reviled the teachers and called them the "stinking ninth category." On the pretext of opposing the "dignity of being a teacher," they discredited and struck down the teachers in order to undermine the relationship between revolutionary teachers and students. This seriously impaired the teachers' revolutionary enthusiasm and prevented some of them from finding peace in doing their work. Some young people also regarded teaching as being full of pitfalls and this made it difficult for normal schools to find trainees.

We must correct the right and wrong reversed by the "gang of four," foster public opinion in a big way regarding the glory of being a people's teacher, restore the teacher's honor and conduct normal education well. We must follow the example of revolutionary teacher Lenin who said: "WE SHOULD ELEVATE THE STATUS OF OUR PEOPLE'S TEACHERS TO A POSITION NEVER ATTAINED BEFORE, AN EXALTED STATUS NOT POSSIBLE AND BEYOND REACH IN A BOURGEOIS SOCIETY."

In order to upgrade normal education it is necessary to devise ways and means to improve the quality of normal education. The "gang of four" tampered with Chairman Mao's education policy and as a result metaphysics went rampant. They opposed learning culture and preached "to study is useless," giving credit to those who handed in "blank test papers." In calling for fostering "laborers without culture," their pernicious influence spread far and wide, causing great havoc to normal education and seriously impairing its quality. On the pretext of "working in opposition to the 17 years," they did away with all those specialized theory courses included in the normal education curriculum, such as principles of education, psychology and the science of teaching. This completely erased the special features of normal education. As a result, normal school graduates were ignorant of the education theories of the proletariat, principles of teaching and child and juvenile psychology. They did not know how to apply Chairman Mao's 10 major teaching methods, thus becoming outsiders regarding education work. This directly affected the quality of primary and secondary school education.

Now that the "gang of four" have been toppled, primary and secondary school education workers are striving to catch up and working hard to improve the quality of education. The developing situation has imposed more exacting demands on normal education and this has made those comrades dedicated to normal education realize the magnitude of the task and its great pressures. However, everybody has the faith and determination to quickly upgrade normal education by setting higher standards and by moving at a faster pace and with greater vigor so as to conform to the needs of the developing situation.

Now, we must firmly grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" on the education front, completely eliminate their pernicious influence and effects and clear the way for bringing about great order across the land and accelerating the economy. We must comprehensively implement the party's education policies and adhere to political Redness and professional proficiency. In conducting normal education we must give first place to ideological and political education. We must teach students to pursue life's great goals and foster noble ideals. They must be loyal to the party's education cause, nurture people for the revolution and be industrious gardeners.

At the same time, we must adopt effective measures to strengthen the teaching of rudimentary knowledge and strive to improve the quality of teaching. Proceeding from the special features of normal education, we should try to make a success of compiling teaching materials and acquaint ourselves with the objectives and tasks of teaching various subjects. This is aimed at enabling students to acquire a knowledge of culture and science and to become familiar with the general rules and methods for teaching these subjects well.

Moreover, we must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and make a success of the educational practice in conducting courses in either science and engineering or agriculture. This is aimed at enabling normal school graduates to become proficient in teaching so as to play a leading role in the revolution in education. In order to guarantee the quality of normal school students, the authorities of normal schools should subject applicants to a selective process of cultural examinations so that only those that are truly devoted to the party's education cause and familiar with certain cultural subjects will be admitted.

The task of conducting normal education well is formidable. The key lies in strengthening leadership, in having unshakable determination and revolutionary drive. The "gang of four" were responsible for the serious disruption of education and this caused us to lose considerable time. However, under these circumstances we should aim even higher and go all-out, racing against time and advancing in the face of difficulty. We should join battle, work with confidence and retrieve what has been lost through their disruption. We have a Marxist line and the correct leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. So long as we have faith in the masses and rely on them, conducting investigation and study, earnestly summarizing history and both the positive and negative experiences gained since the Great Cultural Revolution, grasping those problems that must be immediately solved, working hard and in a down-to-earth way, making less empty talk and contributing more hard work, we will certainly be able to quickly upgrade normal education in a shorter period of time.

Inspired by the spirit of the 11th party congress and encouraged by the great task of building our country within this century into a powerful socialist state, let the comrades fighting bravely at their posts in the sphere of normal education strive harder.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY BEGINS BIG LEAP FORWARD

OW171000Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 17, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's daily output of steel, iron, steel ingots, rolled steel, coke and iron ore has been above the state quotas right from the first day of the new year. There was a 120 per cent increase in the output of steel in the first 10 days over the same period of last year, and a 65 per cent rise for eight non-ferrous metals.

Daily output of steel and rolled steel in the Metallurgical Bureau of Tientsin Municipality reached an all-time high. In Hopei Province, historical records have been set in the output of all the major metallurgical products in the first ten days of January. Daily steel output is keeping up to the record levels set in the last quarter of 1977 in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the Capital Iron and Steel Company and all the steel plants in Shanghai. Since the beginning of the new year, the Chungking Iron and Steel Company and the Kunming steel plant have topped daily production targets, with increases ranging from 15 to 30 per cent.

The Kwangtung branch of the Research Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals last year completed 72 scientific research projects, one of which is up to the advanced world level. The Shanghai shaped steel tubing plant last year successfully trial-produced 702 new items, of which 18 are vital to the development of China's petroleum and atomic energy industries and microwave communications. The Peking Iron and Steel Research Institute succeeded in processing combine steel blade surfaces with a new technique. The blades thus processed have a life-span four times as long as the old ones.

The No 7 blast furnace at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest modern blast furnace with a volume of 2,500 cubic metres, has been put into operation and is doing well. At the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the adjusting and trial runs of a large rolling mill are going on successfully and rapidly. The No 4 sintering machine at the Panchihhua Iron and Steel Company has been put into operation. Trial-operation of the clay workshop at the Penhsi Iron and Steel Complex is going on well.

BRIEFS

WINTER FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Over 80 million people in China had turned out to work on winter farmland capital construction projects by mid-November 1977. The number of projects under construction, the earth and stone work completed and acreage of improved farmland all surpassed the same 1976 period. It was decided at the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction that by the end of 1980 the area of fields that give high and stable yields despite drought or waterlogging should reach 1 mou per capita of the rural population. In Shantung Province 24 large projects have been carried out in the rural areas, covering some 22 million mou of farmland. In Szechwan Province some 9 million people are working on water conservancy projects of various sizes. A new upsurge in the winter land improvement movement has taken shape in all parts of China. [Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW]

I. 17 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

ANHWEI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBERS DENOUNCE GANG'S CRIMES

HK161445Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In the past few days committee members of the Fourth Anhwei CPPCC Committee have been in high spirits and have spoken freely. They have seriously studied Vice Chairman Yeh's important speech at the seventh enlarged standing committee meeting of the Fourth National CPPCC Committee and the New Year's Day joint editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the central authorities and fervently discussed the work report made by Comrade Wan Li on behalf of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the report on the affairs of the committee made by Comrade (Chang Kai-shan) on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Third Anhwei CPPCC Committee.

"They have ardently hailed and praised the magnificent achievements of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in smashing the gang of four in one blow and grasping the key link in running the country and making preliminary achievements in 1 year. In close connection with reality and fighting shoulder to shoulder with one another, they have vehemently exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei aimed at vigorously pushing through their counterrevolutionary political program, trying their best to sabotage and write off the revolutionary united front and vainly attempting to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism."

During group discussions many committee members have pointed out: "The gang of four and their agents in Anhwei even babbled: 'United front work has now become obsolete.' They slandered the democratic parties and patriotic figures as 'the social foundation of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao for restoring capitalism.' They even slandered Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary vanguard and the banner of the Chinese revolutionary democrats, whom Chairman Mao had affirmed, as 'monsters and freaks of all descriptions' and closed his memorial halls. They launched a wild attack on principles and policies on united front work, which Chairman Mao personally drew up, and attempted in vain to sabotage the revolutionary united front and the great revolutionary unity, create great chaos across the land, seize power amid confusion and restore capitalism. These are really towering crimes and are extremely reactionary."

ANHWEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SPEECHMAKING SESSION

HK161440Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The first session of the Fifth Anhwei People's Congress held a speech-making session on the mornings of 12 and 13 January. Filled with revolutionary resolution, the speeches of the 23 delegates aroused fervent applause." Comrades Wan Li, Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Jen Chih-pin, Liu Lien-min, Yu Kuang-mao, Wang Wen-mo and (Chen Kuang-hua) attended the session.

"Those who made speeches at the session included (Yu Han-wen), secretary of the Tungling Municipal CCP Committee; (Hou Po-Chueh), first secretary of the Pengpu railway sub-bureau party committee and Chairman of the sub-bureau revolutionary committee; (Chui Chien-hsiao), secretary of the Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee; (Huang Yu), first secretary of the Pengpu Municipal CCP Committee; Wang Wen-mo, commissar of Anhwei Military District; (Wang Yu-chao), deputy secretary of the Chuhsien Prefectural CCP Committee and chairman of the prefectural revolutionary committee; (Hsu Chao), secretary of the Tangtu County CCP Committee; (Wu Lu-yang), secretary of the Chinese Science and Technology University; (Chun Yang), deputy secretary of the Huipeu Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of Huipeu Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Cheng Hui, secretary of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Hefei Municipal Revolutionary

Committee; (Chang Cho-ying), first secretary of the Fuyang prefectural CCP Committee; (Meng I-chi), first secretary of the Suhsien prefectural CCP Committee; (Yeh Hsia-pen), a feeder in (Hsiaoyehyuan) brigade in Lihsin County; (Chang Ta-wei), chairman of the Huinan chemical fertilizer plant revolutionary committee; (Liu Ju-lin), a responsible person of the Anhwei Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Yang Ting-tsai), a driver in the Wuhu municipal automobile company; (Fu Tsang-tang), secretary of the (Liangting) brigade party branch in (Hungmiao) commune in Wuwei County; (Chen Teng-ko), a writer; (Chao Min-hsueh), a professor at Anhwei Medical College; (Chang Li-chun), an educated youth in (Tancheng) commune in Kuoyang County; (Mao Hsueh-ying), a group leader of the (Hopinglou) retail sales department of the Pengpu municipal vegetable company; (Chi Chiang-hui), deputy secretary of the (Lichih) brigade party branch in (Tingpu) commune in Chinchai County; and (Wu Feng-yun), a 'barefoot' doctor in (Tiencheng) brigade in (Shuangpu) commune in Tungcheng County.

"In their speeches, the speakers vehemently denounced the serious crimes of the agents and black ace generals of the gang of four in Anhwei in fully pushing through the counterrevolutionary political program and revisionist line of the gang of four on various fronts in Anhwei. They fully affirmed the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and the important victories in grasping the key link in running Anhwei and making preliminary achievements in 1 year."

(Yu Han-wen), secretary of the Tungling Municipal CCP Committee, said: "In the fierce struggle over the past 6 months or so, Tungling municipality has dealt destructive blows at the bourgeois faction headed by the black ace general of the gang of four in Tungling. Their counterrevolutionary crimes have been widely and penetratingly exposed and criticized. The persons and matters involved have been fundamentally investigated. The power they usurped has been won back and the right and wrong in line disrupted by the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals has been gradually clarified."

(Meng I-chi), first secretary of the Suhsien prefectural CCP committee, analyzed the situation in Hsiao County. He pointed out: "Hsiao County was the nest of the black ace general who was called 'an ideal successor' and it was a so-called 'red flag' which the agents of the gang of four in Anhwei vigorously lauded and desperately clung to. It suffered very grave pests. The movement there began comparatively late, but the progress was very fast."

"In the past 6 months or so, since the beginning of November in particular, under the correct leadership of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and the Suhsien prefectural CCP committee, the people in Hsiao County have vigorously fought the people's war to expose and criticize the agents and black ace generals of the gang of four in Anhwei and have achieved pleasing results. The bourgeois factional system of the black ace general in Hsiao County is collapsing, the factional backbone elements are now isolated, the class alignment is basically clear, the situation is developing rapidly and the struggle is being deepened."

(Hsu Chao), secretary of the Tangtu County CCP Committee, reported on the situation in Tangtu County, a progressive country in learning from Tachai in Anhwei, in developing agriculture in a big way with the spirit of Tachai, in ceaselessly eliminating the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and in achieving a steady increase in grain production. "Since 1972 the grain yield per mou in Tangtu County has surpassed 1,000 catties for 6 consecutive years. The average annual rate of increase in grain and cotton yield is over 10 percent. Last year, despite the fact that various natural disasters were encountered in the key seasons, they still reaped a good harvest with average grain yield per mou exceeding 1,000 catties and with average cotton yield per mou exceeding 100 catties."

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EAST REGION

CHEKIANG DAILY ON CARRYING OUT 'ONE CRITICISM, TWO STRIKES'

OW161842Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Report on CHEKIANG DAILY 16 January commentator's article: "There Is No Alternative But To Carry Out 'One Criticism and Two Strikes'"]

[Text] The commentary says experience in exposing and criticizing the gang of four during the past year shows that in the rural areas "one criticism and two strikes" must be carried out in close combination with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We must launch a gigantic mass movement for this and, in the course of the struggle, do well in party consolidation and rectification and commune consolidation.

Our province was a disaster area most seriously affected by the gang of four. The gang, their two agents in Chekiang, that cohort of theirs and the newborn counterrevolutionaries Weng Sen-ho and Ho Hsien-chun very carefully committed crimes in Chekiang for many years and in many areas. One of their most serious crimes was to vigorously oppose all-out efforts in the rural areas to criticize revisionism and capitalism and build socialism, as well as their attempt to pull down the red banner of Tachai.

The commentary points out that expanding the policy of "one criticism and two strikes" represents an acute class struggle to defend socialist public ownership, the collective economy and the fruits of labor of the poor and lower-middle peasants. As the comrades in Ningbo have rightly said: It is impossible to fight this battle well without displaying the same drive and courage we did during the "four clean-ups" movement, and without mobilizing the masses to pitch into the struggle as they did years ago in struggling against landlords and striking at local tyrants. Leaders at all levels must be determined to fight this battle well and to fight systematically, by stages and in groups. This battle should be fought by linking town with country, people inside the party with people outside the party, and those in offices with those at the grassroots level. It is particularly necessary to make serious efforts to solve problems within the leading bodies. No one should practice capitalism, whoever he may be. Any practice that is detrimental to the interests of socialism and the interests of the masses is a criminal act. We must not show mercy or be softhearted toward such people. Only in this way can we attack the capitalist forces on four sides and prevail over them.

The commentary points out that "one criticism and two strikes" is not merely an economic battle. More importantly, it is a political and ideological battle. In the course of the struggle it is imperative to grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and deepen revolutionary mass criticism. It is imperative to do well in party consolidation and rectification and commune consolidation in close connection with this struggle. Through party consolidation and rectification and commune consolidation we should revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, including practicing the mass line, seeking truth from facts and hard struggle, establishing and perfecting regulations and rules, consolidating and strengthening the management of communes and their subdivisions, fostering revolutionary righteousness and suppressing healthy capitalist tendencies.

In conclusion, the commentary says the deeper the struggle develops the more necessary it is for us to pay attention to party policies. We must strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, correctly handle them, and concentrate our blows on the handful of class enemies, embezzlers, grafters and speculators who have committed serious crimes and caused strong resentment among the people.

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Party policy, which calls for leniency toward those who confess their crimes and severe punishment for those who refuse to do so, should be implemented where there are those with serious problems. Each case should be dealt with on its own merits. It is necessary to educate and help those who have made mistakes but who are willing to repent. Criticism and self-criticism must be adopted in respect to people's problems and to capitalist tendencies within the system of the collective economy so as to solve these problems carefully and well.

FUKIEN DAILY CRITICIZES ACTIVITIES OF GANG FOLLOWERS

HK170550Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GNT 16 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts of FUKIEN DAILY 16 January article by the mass criticism group of the Putien Prefectural CCP Committee: "Is He a Marxist Without the Seal of Power or Is He a Counter-revolutionary Who Wants to Seize the Seal of Power of the Proletariat?"]

[Summary] "A confidant of the gang of four in our province who called himself a 'warrior in going against the tide' dished out an antiparty public announcement and issued a slogan which blinded the minds of the people on 6 February 1976: 'The people with the seal of power in their hands are not necessarily Marxists. The people with no seal of power are not necessarily not Marxists.' His counterrevolutionary slogan pointed the spearhead against the Chinese Communist Party and against the party leaders at all levels having the seal of power. He wanted to seize the seal of power of the proletariat.

"The gang of four and their close followers peddled this announcement everywhere. They used a special car to send the announcement to Foochow at night. The gang of four's main follower in Fukien vigorously praised this so-called 'warrior in going against the tide,' saying 'as soon as your poster was put up in Foochow, the whole province lit the fire.' He especially asked people to copy the poster and personally took it to Peking. He gave it to new bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen. Wang Hung-wen greatly appreciated this poisonous poster, saying it was excellent."

The article noted: The absolute majority of our party's cadres support and follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Our seal of power is grasped by party committees at all levels adhering to Marxism. However, the so-called "warrior in going against the tide" dished up the fallacy that "the people with the seal of power in their hands are not necessarily Marxists" and completely and thoroughly negated our party and leaders at all levels. The gang of four babbled: "A Capitalist reader is not a particular person alone, but is a particular level of people." This fellow closely followed the gang of four and shouted madly: "Capitalist readers hold power at both the upper and lower levels in Fukien." He wanted to topple a great number of revolutionary leadership cadres at all levels. In other words, he wanted to overthrow the Chinese Communist Party.

"Not only did this fellow say so, but he also acted in the same way. He took the lead in battering the prefectural and county party committees. He first attacked the leaders of party committees. He then disrupted, paralyzed and toppled the whole party committee.

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"His first step was to attack the Putien County party committee. He launched a converging attack until he managed to kick out the first secretary and seize the seal of power. He then incited a number of backbone elements of the gang of four's bourgeois faction to attack and beat up secretaries of the prefectural party committee. Under his incitement, the evil wind of dragging out people level by level was fanned up in the counties throughout Putien Prefecture. The prefectural party committee and many county and commune party committees were paralyzed or half paralyzed, thus causing great confusion throughout the prefecture.

"This fellow not only disrupted the locality, but also directed the spearhead against the great PLA and wantonly incited opposing and disrupting the army in a vain attempt to destroy our country.

"The article exposed the crimes of the so-called 'warrior in going against the tide' in replacing the party with the faction, eliminating the party's leadership and attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat. This fellow followed the order of the gang of four and illegally set up a movement office in every level throughout Putien. He vigorously promoted shock entry into the party and shock promotion of cadres and rigged up black groups for seizing power. This fully exposed his frenzied nature of usurping the seal of power of the proletariat and of setting up a new dynasty for and serving the gang of four. He and his gang disrupted the socialist legal system and battered public security organs in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. They openly shouted: 'open up the prison and look for the leftists.' They vigorously fanned up the wind of releasing people and frenziedly launched a vindictive counterattack against the proletariat.

"After the smashing of the gang of four, the ugly features of the so-called 'warrior in going against the tide' were fully exposed. He even recruited some rascals to plot activities to meet any changes and viciously attacked Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee he heads. He created serious counterrevolutionary political incidents."

In conclusion, the article exposed the background of this counterrevolutionary fellow. It noted: This rotten egg who engaged in activities to oppose the party, socialism and revolution under the Marxist cloak cannot escape the destiny of destruction in the end.

NIEH FENG-CHIH ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF NANKING PLA UNITS

OW170013Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The first congress of advanced individuals and collectives of Nanking PLA units in learning from Lei Feng and the "Hard-Bone 6th Company" opened ceremoniously on 16 January in Nanking. This took place at a time when hundreds of millions of army men and people throughout the country, in high spirits, were greeting the new fighting tasks of grasping the key link and running the country and the army well in 1978.

Among the 1,600 representatives attending the congress were representatives from the "Hard-Bone 6th Company," which has further studied politics and become even more politically conscious; representatives from other companies of this type; representatives of Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters; representatives of advanced collectives in learning from the "Hard-Bone 6th Company"; and representatives of activists in learning from Lei Feng.

Responsible persons of Nanking PLA units attending the opening ceremony were Nieh Feng-chih, Liao Han-sheng, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, (Teng Yueh), Chan Ta-nan, Wu Shih-hung, Tuan Huan-ching, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chan, Liao Jung-piao (Liu Chang-i) and Hu Ta-jung. Also present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of leading organs of Nanking PLA units.

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Hu Hung, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kiangsu Revolutionary Committee; Wang Chu-pin, second secretary of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Peng Yu), deputy political commissar of the air force of Nanking PLA units; and (Peng Ta), deputy political commissar of the naval academy were invited to the congress. The opening ceremony was held in the Nanking PLA auditorium.

At 0830, Wang Chan, deputy political commissar of Nanking PLA units, opened the congress. Nieh Feng-chih, commander of Nanking PLA units, delivered an opening speech.

Comrade Nieh Feng-chih said: This congress is a mobilization meeting to grasp the key link. This is a basic Marxist principle. Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us that throughout the entire historical period of socialism we must grasp as the key link the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. However, the specific contents of the key link of class struggle vary at different times and in different spheres. Regarding army work, taking class struggle as the key link is manifested by taking the consolidation of the army and preparedness for war as the key link.

He said: This key link in army work was put forward at the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in 1975. It was completely correct. The two speeches delivered by Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at that meeting were also correct. The gang of four made every effort to attack and slander that meeting and oppose taking the consolidation of the army and preparedness for war as the key link in army work. Their spearhead was directed at Chairman Mao. We must correct this major question of right and wrong reversed by the gang of four and fully affirm the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. We must grasp well the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, a key link which the entire party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country must all grasp.

In army work it is also necessary to grasp well the key link in consolidating the army and preparing for war. The purpose of consolidation is preparedness for war. To prepare for war it is essential to grasp consolidation well. All our army work today and in the future must be carried out with this as the main theme. At present, we are still in an era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. War is inevitable. The Soviet-U.S contention for hegemony will lead to war one day. The Soviet revisionists, in particular, have not given up their wild ambition to subjugate our country. We must increase vigilance to insure the Soviet revisionists do not launch a surprise attack against us. We must be prepared for a war breaking out at an early date and on a large scale. We must race against time and make good use of time to consolidate, build and train our units well with the death-defying spirit and make preparations for wars of aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan. All units must follow the example set by the "Hard-Bone 6th Company" and strive hard for high political consciousness and ideological awareness, fine military skills, strict discipline and good work style so that they will be able to stand the tests of modern warfare and any political storm.

Comrade Nieh Feng-chih said: [begin recording] We must raise the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, deepen the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Nanking PLA units in opposing the party and disrupting the army, and win a complete victory in this political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must wholeheartedly, unflinchingly and conscientiously learn from the good ideas, work style and experience of the Hard-Bone 6th Company and other advanced units and persons.

We must overcome our own shortcomings by learning from the strong points of others. We must go all out and aim high to spur on the great leap forward in all work of Nanking PLA units. It is imperative to develop the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts. It is necessary to conscientiously study and discuss [words indistinct] by closely linking it with reality, grasp weak links, understand the correct orientation, and develop [words indistinct] on a large scale.

After this congress the precious experience of the Hard-Bone 6th Company and other advanced collectives and individuals will be widely disseminated among Nanking PLA units. It will greatly develop the revolutionary enthusiasm of the vast number of commanders and fighters. This congress will whip up a new high tide in the mass movement to learn from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and greatly quicken the pace of revolutionization and modernization of Nanking PLA units. [applause; end recording]

LEADERS OF NEW SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES NAMED

Revolutionary Committee Leadership

OW152137Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Shanghai, 13 Jan 1978--The first session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress was held from 25 to 30 December. Comrade Su chen-hua presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Ni Chih-fu delivered an opening speech and Comrade Peng Chung delivered a work report on behalf of the municipal revolutionary committee. The session elected a new municipal revolutionary committee with Su Chen-hua as chairman, Ni Chih-fu as first vice chairman and Peng Chung as second vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Chou Chun-lin, Lin Hu-chia, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i [7281 0772 0001], Chen Chin-hua [7115 6930 5478], Chao Hsing-chih, Yang Fu-chen (female), Wang Chien [3769 7003], Yang Hsi-kuang and Yang Kai [2799 1956] were elected vice chairmen. The session also elected Shanghai deputies to the Fifth NPC.

CPPCC Committee Leadership

OW131748Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 13 Jan 1978--The first session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee was held from 25 to 29 December 1977. A total of 627 members of the municipal CPPCC committee attended the session. Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Peng Chung and other leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee attended the opening ceremony. Chao Hsing-chih, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Peng Chung delivered the closing speech. All the committee members attended the first session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress as observers. One hundred and thirty people were elected Standing Committee members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and second vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, was elected chairman of the current municipal CPPCC committee. Chao Hsing-chih, Chang Cheng-tsung [1728 2110 1350], Liang Kuo-pin [2733 0948 2430], Su Pu-ching [5685 2975 7230], Pa Chin, Li Kan-cheng [2621 1626 2052], Chao Tsu-kang, Huang Chih-po [7806 6375 3134], Feng Te-pei [7458 1795 1014], Liu Ching-chi, Wu Jo-an (female), Wang Chih-chung [3769 5268 0022], Chou Ku-cheng and Lu Yu-tao were elected vice chairmen. Wu Jo-yen was elected secretary general.

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LIBERATION DAILY REFUTES THEORY OF 'HALFWAY REVOLUTIONARY'

0140918Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 ON 12 Jan 78 ON

[Excerpts of LIBERATION DAILY 12 January front page article by (Yu Sheng-tao): "Refute the Theory of the 'Halfway Revolutionary'--An Analysis of the Historical Basis of the Gang of Four's Counterrevolutionary Political Program"]

[Text] In the course of concocting their counterrevolutionary political program, the gang of four put forward many different theories to serve as a basis for their program. One was the theory of the "halfway revolutionary." This fallacy must be criticized in order to completely discredit their counterrevolutionary political program from both political and theoretical view points.

The so-called theory of the "halfway revolutionary" peddles the fallacy that a type of revolutionary exists who will make revolution during the first half of his life but will certainly turn reactionary during the second half.

In the July 1976 issue of STUDY AND CRITICISM an essay entitled "Revolution and Capital" was published. It was written by the gang of four's follower in the former writing group of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and under the direct guidance of the sinister adviser Chang Chun-chiao. As early as the end of 1975, STUDY AND CRITICISM dished out a series entitled, "Notes on Wang Ching-wei's Betrayal of His Country," in coordination with the counterrevolutionary purpose of exposing and criticizing those persons who worshiped foreign things and fawned on foreigners and of attacking our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the State Council.

In February 1976 Chang Chun-chiao published an article about his thoughts after reading "Notes on Wang Ching-wei's Betrayal of His Country." In this article he stated that the notes on Wang Ching-wei dealt only with the second half of his life and did not mention the first half, thus making it impossible to understand Wang Ching-wei's history. He added that Wang Ching-wei was a revolutionary during the first half of his life but that, precisely because of his political capital, he was able to betray his country.

After receiving Chang Chun-chiao's instruction, the follower in the former writing group, knowing what he should do, immediately dished out an article entitled "My Thoughts After Reading 'Notes on Wang Ching-wei's Betrayal of His Country.'" Another follower, the No 2 chieftain of the former writing group, stepped forward personally and wrote the essay "Revolution and Capital" in 1 day. Through this sinister essay, this follower fulfilled the evil wishes of his master by extensively discussing how Wang Ching-wei devoted the first half of his life to revolution and the rest of his life to betrayal of his country. He even mentioned Kang Yu-wei, Yen Fu, Chang Tai-yen, Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao as people who devoted the first half of their lives to revolution and the rest of their lives to reactionary activities. He nonsensically said that the emergence of such "halfway revolutionaries" is an ordinary, historical occurrence and an inexorable historical law.

Now everyone clearly sees why Chang Chun-chiao and his henchmen wanted to talk extensively about their views on Wang Ching-wei. Their criminal aim was to prove that the degeneration of democrats into capitalist roaders is an objective law which cannot be denied. By citing this objective law, they hoped to rationalize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program with historical facts.

Historical law is the most essential phenomenon in the course of human development. We can only understand complex, historical phenomena by upholding the Marxist materialist conception of history and by conducting meticulous class analysis. The gang of four and their followers, who believed in idealism and metaphysics, arbitrarily falsified historical facts and, without conducting class analysis, simply described as "halfway revolutionaries" various people in different historical periods--reformists, democrats, traitors, renegades and chieftains of opportunist lines at home and abroad. Then they unabashedly bragged that the law of history had finally been discovered. This is extremely preposterous and ridiculous.

From the theoretical point of view, the theory of the "halfway revolutionary" is an extremely absurd fallacy aimed at deliberately obscuring the substantial difference between proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionaries of the bourgeoisie and other classes. The gang of four and their followers deliberately confused the road traversed by Chang Tai-yen with the glorious road traversed by veteran cadres throughout their lives. They labeled veteran cadres as democrats and went even further to prove that democrats would certainly become capitalist roaders.

However, the majority of our party's veteran cadres are by no means bourgeois democrats, but proletarian revolutionaries.

Another fallacy in the theory of the "halfway revolutionary" is the deliberate confusion of the relationship between the individual and the general, between the part and the whole and the exaggeration of particular phenomena, which resulted from splits in class ranks, as general laws of history. In fact, during fierce class struggle, splits in revolutionary ranks are common, inevitable occurrences. Lu Hsun pointed out: "Some people fell behind the ranks; some escaped in a hurry after defeat; some became dispirited and some rebelled." However, as long as the nature of these revolutionary ranks undergoes no radical change and the leadership remains in the hands of the revolutionaries, rebels and political degenerates will comprise only a minority.

The revolutionary ranks of any other class cannot be compared with the proletarian revolutionary ranks under the leadership of our party. The renegades, special agents, counterrevolutionaries and alien class elements who sneaked into our party constitute only a small minority. The overwhelming majority of cadres are good and relatively good. This condition has existed in different historical periods of the party.

The emergence of a small number of bad persons reflects class struggle within the party but it can neither change the party's nature as the vanguard of the proletariat nor the basic condition of the ranks of proletarian cadres. In the socialist period, as long as supreme party and state leadership is wielded by a leading core which adheres to the Marxist-Leninist line, the capitalist roaders within the party will number only a small handful because they will be constantly exposed and weeded out and will be unable to form a majority. This is an undeniable fact.

The gang of four deliberately regarded particular phenomena as inevitable generalities by alleging that everyone in the revolutionary camp, because they were governed by the law of history which they had concocted, was a "halfway revolutionary." The gang of four deliberately did this, not because they were ignorant of history, but because they wanted to overthrow veteran cadres--the "bourgeois class in the party."

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To the historical law fabricated by the gang of four, all people who took part in democratic revolution would certainly degenerate into capitalist readers; therefore, capitalist readers in the party are not a small handful but have formed a "bourgeois class within the party." This radically negates the proletarian nature of our party and distorts its entire revolutionary history as a party which has ardently fought to realize socialism and communism.

Another fallacy of the theory of the "halfway revolutionary" is its description of the two transformations or two possibilities of transformation in class struggle as only one transformation or one possibility. This is a typical reflection of the gang of four's wild belief in metaphysics. Their criminal aim was to completely reverse the relationship of the people and the enemy.

Facts prove that the gang of four's theory of the "halfway revolutionary" is an incantation exclusively designed to support their counterrevolutionary political program. This theory completely violates the Marxist principle of class analysis. It replaces the general with the individual and the whole with the part and willfully tramples underfoot materialist dialectics. It is extremely preposterous theoretically and extremely reactionary politically. It prominently reflects the gang of four's idealist conception of history and thoroughly exposes them as wild believers in idealism and metaphysics.

Now that the gang of four has been completely smashed, the aforementioned fallacy, which they once used as a weapon to attack others, has become an invaluable teaching material by negative example and an instrument for exposing and criticizing their counterrevolutionary political program.

SHANGHAI EDUCATION BUREAU CRITICIZES GANG DOCUMENT

OW161142Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[WEN HUI PAO 13 January article by the criticism group of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau: "A Reactionary Document Aimed at Destroying the Work on Proletarian Education--Commenting on the 'Outline for the Educational Revolution in Shanghai Municipality's Middle and Primary Schools'"]

[Excerpts] The article says: In the spring of 1969, the gang of four dished up a well-plotted reactionary document in Shanghai--"Outline for the Educational Revolution in Shanghai Municipality's Middle and Primary Schools." This reactionary document was a prelude to the "two assessments" concocted by the gang of four. It was a sinister banner openly raised in a vain attempt to destroy the work on proletarian education. This document greatly exposed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line which the gang of four peddled and which was "left" in form but "right" in essence. The gang of four not only wanted to forcibly impose this reactionary document on Shanghai but also vainly tried to forge it into a shackle to be placed on education workers in middle and primary schools throughout the country. The original title of the document was "Outline of Education for Middle and Primary Schools in Urban Areas." Later, fearing that this title was too revealing, they couldn't help but add the words "Shanghai Municipality."

Clearly indicating the gist at the outset, the first sentence of the outline reads: The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution broke the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals and brought about earthshaking changes in middle and primary schools in Shanghai Municipality. This notorious "earthshaking theory" was the guiding ideology prevailing throughout the outline.

This theory not only totally negated both the work on education during the 17 years in which Chairman Mao's Red line occupied the dominant position and the educational experiences of the anti-Japanese military and political college and the old revolutionary base areas founded by Chairman Mao; it also completely negated the theories and practices of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin with regard to education.

In the course of concocting this document, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan repeatedly emphasized that "solving the question of the leading power is the most vital question in the educational revolution." According to their statements in the outline, middle and primary schools in Shanghai Municipality under the leadership of the CCP should be new proletarian schools under the direct leadership of the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda groups dispatched by the working class, with the masses of workers participating in management activities. With the idea that party organizations would be replaced by workers' propaganda groups, Chang Chun-chiao's counterrevolutionary dream of removing the Communist Party from this position and replacing it with rebel groups emerged, under the disguise of this outline. As a result, large numbers of experienced cadres in the schools were seriously attacked and cadre tanks in the schools were completely ravaged, resulting in very grave consequences.

The article says: One very important reason why the gang of four desperately seized education was that they wanted to contend with us to become successors. Their educational laws and rules were formulated in order to train counterrevolutionary clowns who would turn in blank examination papers like Chang Tieh-sheng and would become smash-and-grabbers like Chen Ah-ta. The outline stressed that students must inherit and carry forward the so-called "rebellious spirit." They openly called on students to rebel against their schools and teachers. They described troublemaking and sabotage as struggles against the bourgeoisie.

The article by the criticism group of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau says: In order to deal with such a reactionary document aimed at destroying the work on proletarian education, the broad masses of cadres and teachers on Shanghai's educational front have resisted and opposed it. Those who turn against the people will eventually be defeated by the people. Now the gang of four and their outline aimed at destroying the work on proletarian education have finally been tried by history.

SHANGHAI PLA RAPS GANG'S THEORY OF 'BOURGEOIS CLASS IN ARMY'

OW161809Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Report by NCHA correspondents: "Cut Off the Sinister Tentacles, Defend Our 'Great Wall'--Recounting How Shanghai Garrison Commanders and Fighters Angrily Criticized the 'Gang of Four' for Concocting the Theory of 'A Bourgeois Class Inside the Army'"]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 13 January--The "gang of four" are a bane to the country and people. In their frenzied conspiracy to usurp supreme party and state power, they repeatedly directed their spearhead of attack at our great PLA. In 1976, they dished out a counterrevolutionary political program equating veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders" as part of their effort to step up their counterrevolutionary activities. At this time, they created the so-called theory of "a bourgeois class inside the army" with the argument that a bourgeois class was taking shape inside the army. Subsequently, they used this theory as a weapon to ship up one antiarmy storm after another. Their aim was to instigate others to ferret out the so-called "bourgeois elements inside the army" and to throw it into disorder.

During the third campaign to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," the commanders and fighters under the Shanghai Garrison Command have carried out a tit for tat struggle against the "gang of four" who conspired to oppose the army and throw it into disorder. Among them are leading cadres who fought battles with Chairman Mao for several decades in north and south China, and newly enlisted fighters. During this struggle, they have angrily exposed and criticized the theory of "a bourgeois class inside the army."

Citing ironclad facts, commanders and fighters under the Shanghai Garrison Command said: The theory of "a bourgeois class inside the army" was concocted by the "gang's" followers under the direct guidance of their masters and under the pretext of "theoretical study." When KMT secret service agent Chang Chun-chiao's dream of becoming premier was smashed on 3 February 1976, he vindictively wrote an article entitled "My Thoughts," which was full of gunsmoke. In that article, he hysterically called for "replacing the old talisman of the new year with a new one" in an effort to step up the implementation of his criminal conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

A few days later, Chang Chun-chiao and Wang Hung-wen--a new born bourgeois element--summoned a number of their followers to a meeting in Peking, telling them of a decision to convert a Shanghai Garrison Command company originally assigned to guard the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee into a "typical example" in the campaign to "study a bourgeois class inside the army." Both Chang Chun-chiao and Wang Hung-wen also ordered their Shanghai followers to "come up with some good experiences" in this field so that they could stir up a new sinister storm in an attempt to destroy "our great wall." As soon as they learned of this, people like Ma Tien-shui personally visited this company, met and talked with cadres and fighters, and presented them with sinister reading material which viciously attacked and slandered leading comrades of the party Central Committee, its Military Commission, and the State Council.

They also briefed their followers on the so-called "internal circular" concocted by the "gang of four" to slander the army. This circular insisted that a bourgeois class existed in the army. On the other hand, the "gang's" followers in literary and art circles were urged to write articles with a new theme stressing that there were "capitalist roaders in uniform." This was another topic that the aforementioned Shanghai Garrison company was asked to discuss.

Ma Tien-shui and his ilk were anxious to throw the army into disorder. Later, Ma Tien-shui sent henchmen to the company as "overseers of the campaign" who subsequently ordered the company's theoretical group and squads to discuss the topic. When the response to the campaign was cool, Ma Tien-shui's henchmen called an enlarged discussion meeting of the entire company. At this meeting, the men sent by Ma Tien-shui were the only speakers, because the fighters in the company were unwilling to speak. Ma Tien-shui's men also read an article at the meeting and praised it as an experience of the company resulting from their discussions, despite the fact that they had actually prepared the article beforehand.

The fighters disliked this discussion meeting and regarded it as a forum for the gang's henchmen to advance their theory which distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and as an occasion for them to force others to say something in favor of the counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four." The company fighters asked the henchmen at the meeting: "What is the difference between Lin Biao's call for ferreting out 'a handful in the army' and yours? Do you think what you are doing will throw the army into disorder?"

The "gang of four's" followers and henchmen finally tried to pressure company cadres and fighters into doing something for them. One henchman who styled himself an authority on theory, said maliciously: "How do you know there is no bourgeois class inside the army? In our opinion, a bourgeois class and capitalist roaders do exist in the army." Another henchman with a mustache stared angrily at his questioners and said: "The bourgeoisie inside the army is more dangerous than the bourgeoisie inside the party. The bourgeoisie inside the army is capable of peaceful evolution as well as staging an armed coup d'etat." The henchmen of the "gang of four" even accused our army's revolutionary cadres of "being members of a landlords' restoration corps with guns."

Shanghai Garrison commanders and fighters indignantly pointed out: The "gang of four" and their henchmen liked to use such terms as "the protracted struggle in the days to come" and "the struggle of far-reaching historical significance." These terms actually describe their conspiracy to usurp party and state power. Our great PLA personally founded by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is an army of the proletariat and the people. In order to tamper with Chairman Mao's thesis on "capitalist roaders," the "gang of four" insisted that an independent bourgeois class existed in the army, thus fundamentally divesting the army of its proletarian nature and denying the dominant role of Chairman Mao's line on army building in our army and its entire revolutionary history of serving the people, a history which spans several decades. The "gang of four" and their henchmen are truly sworn enemies of the proletariat and its army.

Taking pride in the great victory they have won in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," Shanghai Garrison commanders and fighters said: It is easy to shake the mountains but not the Liberation Army. From Lin Biao to the "gang of four," from the former's call for "ferreting out a handful in the army" to the latter's theory of "a bourgeois class inside the army"--any conspirators and careerists who try to shake the "great wall" cemented by iron and steel will be smashed by the iron fist of the proletariat and come to no good end, no matter what crafty tactics they employ.

PAI JU-PING ADDRESSES FOURTH SHANTUNG PROVINCIAL CPPCC

OW101942Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 9 January 1978--The first session of the Fourth Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Tsinan from 8 through 15 December 1977.

The session elected 147 Standing Committee members of the Fourth Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee. Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, was elected chairman of the current provincial CPPCC committee. Elected as vice chairmen were: Yang Ruo-fu, Wang Chung-yin, Li Tsu-chao [2621 1311 6389], Wang Che [3769 0772], Chang Hua, Liu Min-sheng, Chen Lei, Chang Chu-sheng [1728 4554 3932], Peng Ping, Hsu Mei-sheng [1776 4168 3932], Yang Chieh-jen, Tseng Cheng-Ruei, Liu Hsien-shih, Kuo I-cheng, Chou Gih-chun [0719 1807 0193], Li Suu-ching [2621 1835 2417] and Chang Wei-tsen. Chao Fang-chou was elected secretary general.

A total of 579 members attended the current CPPCC session. The members also attended the first session of the Fifth Shantung Provincial People's Congress as observers and heard as well as discussed Pai Ju-ping's speech at the current session.

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In his speech, Pai Ju-ping pointed out: Under the leadership of the party, the great majority of patriotic personages throughout the province have undergone steeling through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and made varying degrees of political and ideological progress. Many patriotic personages in the fields of science and technology, education, culture and public health have held firmly to their respective posts, worked diligently and made new contributions to the socialist cause. He hoped that everyone would actively plunge into the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four"; earnestly take part in socialist construction; contribute according to his abilities; make full use of his talents; and do his share in developing industrial and agricultural production, science and technology, education, culture, public health and other socialist undertakings.

In the light of reality, the members at the meeting exposed and criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" and their factional setup in interfering with and sabotaging the party's united front work. They pointed out: The "gang of four" opposed Chairman Mao's basic principle of mobilizing all positive factors to serve socialism and ran against the party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming patriotic personages. They also said that "struggle means policy" and viciously undermined the great unity of all nationalities throughout the country. The members pledged to follow Chairman Mao's teaching and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," fully implement Chairman Mao's thinking on united front work and his various principles and policies, consolidate and develop revolutionary united front and work hard to serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Reports to Shantung People's Congress

OW102120Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tsinan, 9 January 1978--The first session of the Fifth Shantung Provincial People's Congress was held in Tsinan from 9 to 14 December 1977.

The 1,500 representatives attending the session recalled and summed up the work done in the more than 10 years since the founding of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee. They discussed the fighting tasks to be fulfilled in the future and the initial plan for building Shantung into a socialist industrial province. The congress elected the new Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the deputies of Shantung Province to the Fifth NPC. Pai Ju-ping was elected chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Su I-jan, Chin Ho-chen, Li Jih-nai, Li Chen [2621 2182], Kao Chi-yun, Li Tsu-chao, Liu Ping-lin [0491 4426 3829], Chang Pu-kuei, Yao Shih-chang, [1202 1102 2490], Wu Kai-chang [2976 7030 4545], Sung I-min, Yang Po [2799 3134], Liu Peng [0491 7720] and Chang Chen [2612 2609 2973] were elected vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. On 14 December the provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum and appointed Wang Pao-min [2769 0202 3046] to president of the Shantung Provincial Higher People's Court.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping delivered a work report to the congress on behalf of the former provincial revolutionary committee. He said: After undergoing the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and particularly since launching the great mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," all fronts throughout the province have deeply changed. The vast numbers of cadres and masses have shown a completely new mental outlook and a vivid, invigorating political situation is shaping up.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: Along with the change of production conditions, the province has made great developments in grain production and in forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries. The total grain output in 1977 increased by 72 percent over 1965. Industry has also developed rapidly. From 1965 to 1977 the average annual increase of the province's total industrial output value was 13 percent; in 1977, the increase was some 20 percent over 1976.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping put forward the goals of the struggle to work hard for 8 years to build Shantung into a socialist industrial province with high and stable yields in agriculture; with the rapid development of industry; with well-coordinated and properly proportioned agriculture, light industry and heavy industry; and with various well-established departments. He stressed the necessity of building a number of high-yield grain, cotton and edible oil crop bases and of building great steel, coal, petroleum, power, chemical and other basic industries. Major light industrial production should be more than self-sufficient.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: It is necessary to improve backward units and to grasp weak links. As far as the province as a whole is concerned, continuous efforts should be made to grasp the four prefectures in northwestern Shantung and change their features as soon as possible. It is necessary to greatly strengthen scientific and technical work, simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements and be determined to push scientific experimentation forward. It is necessary to strengthen unified planning and bring the initiative of both the central and local authorities into full play. But is imperative to correct the phenomena of violating unified planning and discipline in financial and economic work. No one is allowed to produce what he wants, to hire labor, to set prices or to exchange commodities at will.

After enthusiastic discussions, the congress unanimously approved the report delivered by Comrade Pai Ju-ping. All representatives were of the opinion that this report truly reflected Shantung's situation and voiced the common aspirations of the people throughout the province.

FUKIEN PARTY SCHOOL BEGINS STUDY COURSES; FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS

HK161420Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 13 January, the Fukien Provincial Party School solemnly held an opening ceremony of study courses and theoretical backbone study courses. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and principal of the provincial party school, and Pai Chih-min, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and first deputy principal of the provincial party school, attended the opening ceremony. Also present were Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang and Chang Ko-hsin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. (Min Fu-fan), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and deputy principal of the provincial party school, presided over the opening ceremony.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao delivered an important speech at the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Liao Chih-kao extended his warmest congratulations to all comrades attending the study courses. He stressed the importance of completely and accurately understanding and grasping the exposition of Mao Tsetung Thought, of strengthening the party spirit and of improving the style of work.

"Comrade Mao Chih-kao said: The gang of four's sabotage has greatly harmed and deeply influenced the history of our party. The time of their sabotage was long, the extent was widespread and the evil result is very serious. The gang of four not only corrupted our party organizationally and corrupted its style of work. Even more serious was their disruption of the ideological and theoretical basis of our party and tampering with Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. In particular, they tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in an all-round way.

"Thus, Chairman Hua noted in his speech at the opening ceremony of the central party school: 'A very important task facing our whole party now is conducting a new movement to educate the whole party in Marxism, further improving our study, thoroughly eliminating the gang of four's pernicious influence and thoroughly rectifying the party's style.' Not only the masses of new party members and new cadres, but also veteran cadres must re-study the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. It is necessary to launch an enlightenment movement to study Marxism-Leninism inside our party as we did in 1942."

Comrade Mao Chih-kao said: It is very important to completely and accurately understand and grasp the exposition of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as we study it. This is necessary not only for deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four, but also for defending the class character and practicality of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is a long-term political task for our party.

Comrade Mao Chih-kao noted: "Theory must be integrated with practice. The purpose of studying and fully understanding Marxist theory is to apply it. Comrades who study theory in the party school must attach importance to integrating the essence of our ideology and to examining our thinking and style of work by using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the stand, view and methods of Marxism. They must wash away the gang of four's pernicious influence on our thinking.

"It is imperative to use the basic principle of the Marxist-Leninist theory of building the party, the new constitution formulated by the 11th national party congress and the basic principle of three dos and three don'ts to spontaneously analyze our own thinking, to examine our own style of work and to sum up experiences and lessons in order to enhance our awareness and transform the world outlook."

Comrade Mao Chih-kao noted: "While vigorously reviving and carrying forward our party's style of seeking the truth from facts, we must solve the problem of adhering to the truth and to principles. Leadership cadres at all levels must set examples by personally taking part. On the major question of right and wrong, they must adhere to the truth and to principles and have a clear and firm stand. They definitely cannot be ambiguous and vague; they cannot bend with the wind and give up their principles. They must not tell lies or betray the party's principles."

"While vigorously reviving and carrying forward our party's democratic style and adhering to democratic centralism, we must solve the problem of strengthening the sense of organization and discipline. We must distinguish between strengthening the sense of organization and discipline and slavishness and set an example of spontaneously abiding by party discipline. At the same time, we must actively conduct education in strengthening the sense of organization and discipline among the masses of party members and cadres.

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"While vigorously reviving and carrying forward our party's style of wholeheartedly serving the people, we must solve the problem of eliminating bourgeois factionalism. Every communist must resolutely do business according to the party constitution and seriously eliminate all the bourgeois factional talk and actions."

Those attending the study courses include provincial, prefectural and county leadership cadres, cadres and theoretical workers of the prefectural and county propaganda departments and party schools, provincial-level bureaus and committees and the propaganda departments of the factories and some theoretical backbones of other departments. They studied four courses, including Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism and party theory.

ANHWEI INSPECTION GROUPS INSPECT TACHING-TYPE ENTERPRISES

HK170825Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to further stimulate the healthy deepening of the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere in Anhwei, on 13 January the Anhwei Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees sent 'inspection groups on learning from Taching,' which consisted of some 200 people, to inspect and acknowledge one by one the Taching-type enterprises which various localities submitted to the province last year to be examined and approved for naming and those which were so named.

Before the inspection groups departed, they spent 3 days seriously studying the documents of the 11th CCP Congress, the State Council circular on seriously doing a good job of the examination, assessment and inspection work of Taching-type enterprises and the experiences of the ministry of petrochemical industry. Thus they enhanced their understanding of the significance of this inspection and acknowledgement and obtained a clear picture of the guiding thought behind this inspection and acknowledgement work.

The principal framework of this inspection is to inspect and acknowledge the 136 Taching-type enterprises which various prefectures and municipalities submitted to the province last year to be examined and approved for naming. At the same time, they are to inspect one by one those Taching-type enterprises which were so named in Anhwei in 1976.

With these inspections, those which meet the criteria must sum up their experiences and enhance themselves within fixed periods so as to meet the six criteria for Taching-type enterprises as quickly as possible. Those which cannot meet the criteria within the fixed periods should adopt appropriate methods and remove their titles of "Taching-type enterprises."

As for some individual so-called "Taching-type enterprises" which have serious problems and which were set up by the agents of the gang of four in Anhwei through deception, they must mobilize the masses to remove the lid and seriously conduct rectification. They must remove their titles of "Taching-type enterprises" according to the procedures for submitting them for approval. In this inspection, they must take those enterprises which affect the national economy comparatively drastically and in which there are comparatively more problems as the key points and conduct more penetrating and careful investigations.

The contents of this inspection and the criteria for acknowledgement are the six criteria for Taching-type enterprises.

CHAO HSIN-CHU ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF HUPEH REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW171210Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 16 January 1978--The first session of the Fifth Hupeh Provincial People's Congress was held in Wuhan between 30 December 1977 and 5 January 1978. A total of 1,132 [as received] Deputies attended the session. At the session, a new Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the deputies from Hupeh Province to attend the Fifth National People's Congress were elected. Chao Hsing-chu was elected chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Chen Pi-hsien [7115 0012 7359] was elected first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Han Ning-fu, Ku Ta-chun, Chang Hsiu-lung [1728 4423 7893], Li Fu-chuan, Ting Feng-ying (female), Hsia Shih-hou, Hsu Tao-chi [3769 3352 4545], Lin Shao-nan [2651 1421 0589] (female), Hao Kuo-tao [6787 0948 6670] and Chu Pang-chun [2612 6721 0193] were elected vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

On 5 January the provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum at which Ku Wan-tsai [7357 8001 2088] was appointed president of the Hupeh Provincial Higher People's Court.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien delivered a work report at the session on behalf of the outgoing provincial revolutionary committee. After debate, the session unanimously adopted Comrade Chen Pi-hsien's work report. The deputies freely voiced their opinions at the session. They pointed out: Hupeh already has a good foundation in industrial and agricultural production. It has a great potential to further increase production, particularly after the smashing of the "gang of four" and the removal of the largest obstacle on our road of advance. They unanimously pledged to firmly implement the directives issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, seriously implement the party's various principles and policies, bring about changes in their work style and lead the masses to work and build Hupeh into a consolidated strategic rear base area.

HUPEH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS INSPIRES, MOTIVATES DELEGATES

OW162349Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Article by NCNA reporters Kuo Wan-li and Chou Tung-ai: "The Situation of 'Ten Thousand Horses Standing Mute' Has Ended--An Account of the First Session of the Fifth Hupeh Provincial People's Congress"]

[Excerpts] The first session of the Fifth Hupeh Provincial People's Congress was lively and invigorating. Delegates asked questions, exposed contradictions and said what they wanted to say. Responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees visited the delegates and sincerely listened to their opinions. The dull and heavy atmosphere of 'ten thousand horses standing mute,' which prevailed when the "gang of four" ran amuck, was gone.

At a group meeting of the second subdelegation of the Wuhan delegation, delegates said that Hupeh Province had made great progress in both revolution and production during the fourth quarter of last year mainly because the provincial party and revolutionary committees conscientiously implemented the resolutions of the 11th National CCP Congress and acted in a realistic and positive manner. They hoped that leading comrades in the province would continue displaying this work style; not be content with writing reports, issuing documents, and making empty talks; truly go among the masses; do good work; and do what they say they will do.

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Members of the provincial party and revolutionary committees attending the group meeting agreed with these ideas. They said that the key to doing a good job in provincial work lies in the hands of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrades at the lower levels should establish the personal responsibility system; leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees should also have the same system. They should always accept supervision by the basic-level cadres and masses. In a frank atmosphere and with an open mind, delegates made many comments and suggestions including those on how to do a better job in revolution and production, how to conscientiously conduct the party's various policies, how to strengthen the building of the ranks of scientists and technicians, how to take care of the masses, how to popularize the use of electricity and tap water among urban residents and how to put urban communications in order.

Many delegates said that this was an oath-taking meeting to further mobilize the people of the province to fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth by the 11th national party congress. Daring and militant, they were confident in rapidly realizing the four modernizations.

Delegates from the agriculture front happily talked about their plans to make greater efforts for quicker results this year. Many of them told their own units by telephone or mail about the spirit of the congress and their own ideas. The province now has an 8-million-strong labor force working at farmland capital construction sites. The drums for accelerating agricultural development are being beaten throughout the rural areas of the province.

KWANGTUNG PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION RESUMES ACTIVITY

HK110725Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts of NANPANG DAILY 9 January editorial: "Make New Contributions To Development of the Cause of Our Province's Social Science--Fervently Hailing the Holding of Second Enlarged Meeting of Members of the First Kwangtung Federation of Philosophy and Social Associations"]

[Summary] In the beginning of 1978, the First Kwangtung Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations held the second enlarged meeting of its members. At the same time, the philosophy, economics, history, education, language and library science societies also held meetings. The provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations and the six societies have been readjusted organizationally and they have expanded their leadership organizations. They have worked out plans for their future work. The holding of the second enlarged meeting will play an active part in making the cause of our province's social science thrive and prosper. We therefore express our warm greetings to it.

Since the Kwangtung Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations was established in the sixties under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it has done a great deal of work in uniting and organizing the social science workers throughout the province, in taking study and propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the center, in implementing the principles of making social science serve proletarian politics and socialist construction, in implementing the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and in criticizing the bourgeois and revisionist theory and thought. It has vigorously pushed forward the movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and promoted the development of the cause of social science in the province.

"It must be affirmed that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always assumes the leading position in the various activities carried out by the provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations, as in the other spheres.

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"However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the activities of our provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations ceased for 11 years. We must thoroughly settle accounts with the gang of four's towering crimes one by one. Our provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations has been rehabilitated, readjusted and developed amid the struggle. It must also give play to its role amid the struggle. At present, the essential task is to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to fight the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four well."

A great and magnificent blueprint is before us. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us unite, fight together and make new and still greater contributions to stepping up the development of the cause of social science in our province.

KWANGTUNG REVIEWS INDUSTRIAL SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS

HK160655Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] A new leap forward is appearing in industry and communications in Kwangtung. In 1977 the total value of industrial output was 8 percent above 1976. In Meih sien and Chanchiang prefectures and Shaokuan, Foshan, Chiangmen, Chanchiang and Maoming municipalities the increase was over 10 percent. Output of 33 products increased over 1976, including steel, iron, coal, chemical fertilizer, tractors, salt, sugar, soap, light bulbs and wrist-watches. Output of 26 products including pyrites, eight nonferrous metals, coal, cement, synthetic ammonia, motor vehicles, salt, cigarettes, sewing machines, bicycles and wrist-watches set new records. Freight transport by railways, road and waterways overfulfilled state plans.

In capital construction, 15 small synthetic ammonia factories and 12 sugar refineries were completed and put into operation. Some 30,000 technical innovations were carried out during the year, 2,700 of which were major innovations.

Many units have grasped straightening out and strengthening enterprise management as a major aspect of the movement to learn from Taching, criticized the anarchist trend of thought and sinister tendencies and set up rules and regulations. The great majority of enterprises have not set up the seven systems and eight indexes centered on the system of post responsibility.

"In 1977 the province suffered shortages of fuel and electricity. In order to develop industrial production at high speed it was necessary to practice strict economy and prohibit waste." During the year, according to incomplete statistics, the province saved 300,000 tons of coal, 6,000 tons of coke, 15,000 tons of fuel oil, 180 million KWH of electric power, 15,000 tons of cement, 20,000 tons of steel, 60,000 cubic meters of timber, and 8,500 tons of chemical raw materials.

Despite the successes achieved, many shortcomings and problems still exist. "The development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is uneven. It is necessary to make still greater efforts to wash away their pernicious influence. The increase in industrial production was lower than the national level, and the plans for production of some major products were not fulfilled well enough. The phenomena of poor quality of products, high consumption of raw materials, and great waste have not been fundamentally put right. The contradiction of insufficient supplies of coal and especially of electricity remains extremely prominent.

"These problems and difficulties are temporary difficulties on our road of advance. The working class of the province is determined to work with still greater drive in the new year and brave the difficulties to win new victories in grasping the key link in running the country well."

SZECHWAN FINANCE-TRADE MEETING OPENS 11 JAN

HK130815Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan provincial conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade opened in Chengtu on 11 January. The opening ceremony was attended by Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Hsu Chih, Wang Li-chih, Hsu Meng-hsia, Tu Hsin-yuan and Lu Ta-tung, secretaries of the CCP Committee; Teng Ching-wei and Chang Li-hsing, members of the Standing Committee of the CCP Committee; and Ju Fu-i, Li Lin-chih and Kuan Hsueh-ssu, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. This conference is being attended by some 3,000 delegates from all parts of the province. The finance and trade group of the State Council and the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the General Supply and Marketing Cooperative, the Ministry of Finance, and the People's Bank also sent representatives. Comrade Lu Ta-tung presided at the opening ceremony.

Comrade Wang Li-shih delivered a report. He said: [begin recording] This conference has been convened amid an excellent situation. Its tasks are to raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th party congress, expose and criticize the gang of four, exchange experiences, cite the progressives, formulate plans, further unfold the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, arrange the tasks for 1978, and mobilize the finance and trade workers of the province to implement the principle "develop the economy and guarantee supplies" and raise finance and trade work in the province to a new level.

In order to meet the new demands in the new year, the most fundamental thing on the finance and trade front is to grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and seriously grasp the work of criticizing one thing and rectifying two. In accordance with the general plan of the provincial CCP committee, in carrying out the work of criticizing one thing and rectifying two on the finance and trade front, we must expose and criticize the gang of four, rectify the party and the work style and unfold rectification of the finance and trade enterprises, units and organs. This is the most important task for grasping the key link in running finance and trade well, the central task of all current finance and trade work and an important part of learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade."

In this work it is necessary to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and fight the third campaign well. Finance and trade units and organs must straighten out their leadership groups, work force, management and work style and implement the policies well. The key lies in doing a good job of rectifying the leadership groups. It is also necessary to do a good job of investigation work and smash the bourgeois factional network. "We must dig out deeply hidden class enemies and criminals engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation, insuring that no hidden danger remains." The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade, regularly analyze the situation and take measures. We must mobilize the 1 million finance and trade workers in the province to go all out to win new victories in the new year, and strive to build Szechwan as soon as possible into a consolidated strategic rear base of the motherland and to make new contributions to the state and the people. [end recording]

This meeting will be of great significance for fulfilling the task put forward by the provincial CCP committee of building Szechwan into a consolidated strategic rear base of the motherland in 8 years. It will mobilize the finance and trade workers to make still greater efforts to this end.

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SZECHWAN ADDRESSES COMFORT LETTER TO PLA UNITS

HK130335Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 11 Jan 78 HK

[Comfort letter from Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee to all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Szechwan, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled and demobilized servicemen--date not given]

[Summary] On behalf of the 90 million people of various nationalities throughout the province, the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee extends the warmest congratulations and comfort to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in our province, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, revolutionary disabled servicemen and demobilized servicemen.

"In the past year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four has won great victory in grasping the key link in running the country well and in achieving initial success. The masses are in high and new spirits. A new upsurge in socialist economic and cultural construction is being whipped up. The situation is excellent. Our province, the same as the whole country, is also experiencing an excellent situation.

"In the past year, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and after an acute struggle, a major turn and a very great change have taken place. The gang of four's bourgeois factional network in our province has been basically destroyed. The new and old bourgeois elements and counterrevolutionaries who were supported and protected by them have been dealt a stunning blow. The general root of the evil in Szechwan has been uprooted. The people throughout the province are in fighting spirits and the socialist activism is unprecedentedly high. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. Good news has continuously come from various fronts. The total industrial output value and the total grain output in the province have set a record. There have been many commercial transactions and the market has been prosperous. Food prices have been stable, financial revenue has increased, the living standards of the people in the urban and rural areas has improved and remarkable changes have taken place on the education, culture, science and public health fronts. An upsurge in advancing toward science and technology is being whipped up extensively."

In the past year, all commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Szechwan have seriously studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and relentlessly exposed and criticized the gang of four. They have conducted in depth the movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. They have strengthened preparedness against war and have effectively promoted the revolutionization and modernization of PLA units. The PLA units stationed in Szechwan have also vigorously supported various local constructions and have made great contributions to grasping the key link in running Szechwan well.

Comrades, 1978 is an important year for grasping the key link in running the country well and for achieving great success in 3 years. It is also the first year for building our province into a stable strategic rear area of our motherland in 8 years. In the new year, we must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and continue to raise high Chairman Mao's great banner. We must strive to fulfill the various combat tasks put forward by the 11th national party congress.

YUNNAN HOLDS PUBLIC HEALTH WORK CONFERENCE**HK161240Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 HK**

[Summary] A provincial public health work conference was recently held in Kunming. Comrade Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and gave an important speech at the conference.

"The conference seriously studied the important instructions and inscriptions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh on public health work, exposed and criticized the ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in the public health front, exchanged experiences, discussed the plans of the Ministry of Public Health and of our province for making public health work serve the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and discussed the 10-year work plans for combining Chinese with Western medicine."

The comrades attending the conference exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in negating the great achievements scored by the masses of public health and medical workers in the 17 years following liberation, hailed the excellent situation throughout the country and in our province and vowed to do a good job of public health and medical work.

"The conference held: This is an important year for achieving great success in grasping the key link in running the country. The public health front must work hard. Public health work must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the majority of people. In other words, we must contribute to the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. At present, we must tightly grasp the following:

"We must first continue to tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. We must deeply expose and criticize the ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in the public health front and criticize it from the theory of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and correct the line, ideology and theory they confused. At the same time, we must do a good job of investigation work and conduct the three publicities.

"We must seriously implement the principle of 'put prevention first' and conduct the patriotic public health movement centering on the elimination of pests and diseases. We must immediately revive and strengthen the organization and work of the patriotic public health movement committees at all levels, fully mobilize the people to grasp the movement several times a year, conduct inspections and activities to compare and appraise work done, cite the advanced and build up typical examples. We must boldly prevent infectious diseases, common diseases and endemic diseases which are a threat to the people's health and strengthen the building of the public health and disease-prevention force.

"We must deeply conduct the public health revolution in the countryside, boldly rectify, consolidate, develop and raise cooperative medical services and the barefoot doctor force and strengthen the building of public health clinics in order to popularize cooperative medical services in the countryside this year. Cooperative medical services must adhere to socialism, oppose capitalism, rely on the people and the collectives and adhere to the principle of running medical services and medicine with diligence and thrift. We must actively conduct prevention work and take the grasping of preventing diseases and of 'managing two things and improving five' as the central task of cooperative medical services. Barefoot doctors must persist in participating in collective agricultural labor and in collective distribution. We must boldly strengthen the cultivation and training of barefoot doctors. We must give full play to the role of public health clinics in the countryside of preventing and curing diseases and of being consultants and assistants of the commune party committees which lead the public health revolution.

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"We must seriously do a good job of public health work in factories, mines and cities, relentlessly grasp the rectification of hospitals in cities, factories and mines, strengthen the building of the leadership groups, do a good job of revolutionizing thoughts, establish and strengthen necessary rules and regulations, strive to improve the style and quality of medical service, improve service manner and raise medical service quality.

"We must strengthen the combination of Chinese with Western medicine and medical scientific research work. We must combine medical service with prevention, teaching and the strengthening of medical scientific research work and strive to scale scientific and technical heights.

"We must really do a good job of women's and children's public health work and of technical guidance in birth control. We must especially do a good job of popularizing the new methods of child delivery, strengthen propaganda and education and raise the people's awareness of birth control.

"We must strengthen the party's leadership over public health work and do a good job of rectifying public health departments at all levels and various public health organizations."

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN EXHIBIT IN KUNMING--On 10 January, an exhibition of endemic Australian animals opened in Kunming and was viewed by Tuan Po-chen, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Chang Kuang-hui), vice chairman of the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Pan Kuei-chu), responsible person the Yunnan branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; (Chang Kuang-sheng), (Yu Fu-chun), (Peng Chao-ching), (Tu Wan-wen), (Pan Chiu-hua) and (Chiao Li-Hsien), responsible persons of departments concerned and workers, peasants and soldiers in the municipality, some 200 people altogether. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK]

YUNNAN 'SUPPORT-AGRICULTURE' INDUSTRY--The quantity of "support-agriculture" industrial products produced by Yunnan in 1977 was twice as much as that produced in 1976. The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has resolutely implemented Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instructions and strengthened leadership over farm mechanization. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, has personally grasped "support-agriculture" industry development. He and responsible persons of departments concerned conducted investigation and study and worked out a plan for developing "support-agriculture" in industry by 1980. Medium-sized tractor production in 1977 was 2.9 times greater, added to what it was in 1976. Hand-guided tractor production in 1977 increased 3 times in addition to what it was in 1976. Internal combustion engine production was 1.2 times greater, added to what it was in 1976. Production of tractor parts and internal combustion engine parts was 60 percent more than in 1976 while chemical fertilizer production was up 48.2 percent. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK]

LAO DELEGATION IN YUNNAN--On 22 December, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, a Lao provincial trade delegation visited Kunming and signed a 1978 local trade agreement. The delegation left Kunming for home on 7 January. Members of the delegation were received and feted by Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee. They were received and sent off by (Tsui Hsueh-chuan), chief of the Yunnan provincial trade delegation and director of the Finance and Trade Office of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Ho Tsu-min), deputy chief of the provincial trade delegation and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the provincial Trade Bureau, and (Pan Ching-Tsu, deputy director of the provincial Office for Foreign Affairs. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan HK]

NAMELIST OF INNER MONGOLIA CPPOC COMMITTEE BROADCAST

SK131225Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The first session of the Fourth Inner Mongolia CPPOC Committee, which was held in Huhehot Municipality from 20 to 28 December 1977, elected 56 Standing Committee members of the Fourth Inner Mongolia CPPOC Committee.

Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, was elected chairman of the Fourth Inner Mongolia CPPOC Committee.

Named vice chairmen were: Kuei Pi, Mongolian, Ko Li-keng, Mongolian, Wang Tsai-tien, Mongolian, Sun Lan-feng, Liu Hua-hsiang, (Kung Fei), Mongolian, Li Shih-chieh, Peng Sau-ko, Mongolian, Huang Chu-chun, Chou Pei-feng, O-chi-erh-hu-ya-ko-tu, Mongolian, Yang Ling-te, Chang Jung-chen, and Tan Chen-hsiung. Han Ming was elected secretary general.

The 56 Standing Committee members of the Fourth Inner Mongolia CPPOC Committee are as follows, listed according to the number of strokes in their name: (Yen Shih-ying), Mongolian, (Pa Men-chun), Mongolian, Pa-ta-la-hu, Mongolian, (Wang Hsieh-min), (Pai Sung-min), Hui, (Ku-jih-chi-te), female, (Ping Mao), Mongolian, (Pi Yung-tsun), (Pi Ying-hsiang), Liu Lan-hsueh, female, (Liu Hsien-feng), (Liu Ying-sheng), (Wa-ohin-shuang-feng-erh), Mongolian, (Cheng Hua-tien), (I Chin-wen), Mongolian, (Chang Yao-tsung), (Chang Shu-liang), (Hsiao Hsin-shu), Pi Chi, (Li Kuang-hua), (Tu Lu-hsin), (Tu Chin-shu), (Ho Liang), (Ho Chao-lin), Mongolian, (Tung Shu-tan), Manchu, (Meng Shao), Mongolian, (Jao Pu-sheng), (Hsi-ta-lo-pu), Mongolian, (Pao Yen), Mongolian, Chin Shan, Mongolian, (Chi Tsu-ping), (Chang Shih-chin), (Hsiang I-chi), (Chia Tso-kuang), (Huang Hou), (Chang Kuo-chen), (E-nei-li-tu), (Ta-po-erh-tu), (Han Shih-chin), (Po-yeh-man-tu), Mongolian, (Te-li-ko-erh), Mongolian, and (Tien Chin-wei).

SHANSI SLAMS MALPRACTICES IN STUDENT ENROLLMENT

HK161515Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Shansi provincial student enrollment committee for institutes of higher education has issued a notice on the malpractices of (Liu To) and others in carrying out enrollment work. The notice says: Student enrollment has been carried out smoothly in the province. Marking of the examinations has been completed. The examination has revealed many talented people.

"In the course of the examination, we have also discovered a small number of enrollment and invigilation personnel who, poisoned by the gang of four, harbor serious bourgeois ideas of self-interest. Paying no attention to party discipline and state laws, they made use of the favorable opportunity afforded by proctoring and marking of examinations to work for their own interests in a planned and organized way and surreptitiously engage in falsehoods and malpractices. [Words indistinct] directly sabotaged enrollment work. Although these were only individual phenomena, they had an extremely bad effect among the masses."

One such case concerned (Liu To), a party member and teacher at Licheng Middle School in Licheng County, whose two sons were both taking the examination. He conspired with two proctors at his sons' examination center to let his sons go to the toilet to look up answers to the questions. On discovering these cases, the authorities of Licheng, Tai and Yangchu counties immediately took action to relieve these persons of their duties as examination proctors and markers and also conducted serious investigations. These persons have been severely criticized.

The notice called on leading cadres and enrollment personnel to observe party discipline and state laws in a model way, carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, persist in principles and get rid of bad tendencies such as "entering by the back door." The departments concerned must seriously deal with such cases which must be regarded as violations of party discipline and state laws. The applications of students who get into college by "entering through the back door" must be cancelled.

The 16 January SHANSI DAILY carries a short commentary on the above report, entitled "Resolutely Uphold the Strictness of Party Discipline and State Laws." The commentary says: Having overthrown the gang of four, we must revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and resolutely uphold the strictness of party discipline and state laws. "All those who dare to challenge party discipline and state laws must be strictly dealt with, without exception."

The great majority of comrades have resolutely supported the new student enrollment system. However, a very small number of people refused to obey the party and government and carried out deliberate sabotage. It is absolutely necessary to take strict disciplinary action against such persons. Otherwise, we cannot get rid of sinister airs, straighten out revolutionary order and protect the interests of the masses.

We hope that those comrades in positions of authority will learn a lesson from the errors of (Liu To) and others. "They must not indulge in any more despicable and stupid actions. We hope that the masses will conduct strict supervision, [word indistinct] and exposure and resolutely struggle against bad people and deeds which sabotage the new enrollment system."

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON NEW HOPEI CPPCC COMMITTEE

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Liu Tzu-hou Elected Chairman of Hopei CPPCC Committee," published in the 5 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, K 1:

Second paragraph, penultimate line make read: ...Chan [0205 1455]. Chang Shu-ming [1728 2885 2494] was elected secretary...

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON NEW INNER MONGOLIA CPPCC COMMITTEE

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Yu Tai-chung Presides Over Inner Mongolia CPPCC Meeting," published in the 11 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, K 1:

Second paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...Chang Jung-shen and Tan Chen-hsiung [6223 2182 7160] were elected vice...

BRIEFS

SHANSI FISHERIES--Fisheries have developed rapidly in Shansi. The province now breeds fish in some 200,000 mou of waters and the average annual production is over 1 million catties. Fish are being bred in over 30 reservoirs and also in 90 percent of the counties and in one-fourth of the communes in the province. A number of state fish farms have also been built. Previously, the leadership of some state fish farms and reservoirs was thrown into paralysis by the gang of four and fish production greatly declined. These enterprises ran at a loss every year. In some units, anarchism and capitalism ran rampant and fisheries were seriously sabotaged. Fish production in the province rose by 10 percent last year compared with 1976, after declining for 4 successive years. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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JUAN PO-SHENG CLOSING ADDRESS AT KIRIN PARTY CONGRESS

SK162255Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 78 SK

[Juan Po-sheng's closing address to the first session of the Fifth Kirin People's Congress on 25 December 1977--recorded]

[Text] Deputies: With the kind concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of Kirin party Central Committee, and through the concerted efforts of all deputies, the first session of the Fifth Kirin People's Congress has been successful. The session unanimously approved the work report of Comrade Wang En-mao on behalf of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, elected a new Kirin Revolutionary Committee and the deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress and satisfactorily completed scheduled tasks. This session held high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhered to the line of the 11th national party congress, carried out the principle of democratic centralism, gave full scope to democracy, and restored and carried forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

All deputies conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "On the Ten Major Relationships" and his other brilliant works, wise leader Chairman Hua's political report to the 11th national party congress and his important speech delivered at the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress, and the relevant documents of the party Central Committee; penetratingly exposed and criticized the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang and its manifestations in various fields, and the crimes of the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies in pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in an all-round way, vigorously establishing the bourgeois factional network, actively participating in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, and undermining socialist revolution and socialist construction; animatedly discussed the great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and, especially, in the smashing of the gang; enthusiastically remarked that after the downfall of the gang and the criticism of the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees, the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory were clarified and an excellent situation in which all fronts are thriving and the people of all nationalities are elated had appeared; consulted about present and future fighting tasks; and analyzed (the revolutionary situation) for us to fulfill these fighting tasks. The deputies are full of confidence about carrying out Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in accelerating the development of the national economy.

This session has proceeded in an atmosphere of earnestness, lively enthusiasm, unity and militancy. This has been a session of unity, victory, mobilization and [word indistinct]. At present, China has entered a new period of development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang is deepening, the cadres' enthusiasm for socialism is soaring to an unprecedented high, all fronts are advancing triumphantly, and a new high tide in the socialist economic and cultural construction is being vigorously whipped up.

We should keep close pace with the swiftly developing situation, and extensively mobilize the people of various nationalities on all fronts and of all trades and professions to fight with one heart and one mind, grasp the key link of class struggle in running the province well, work vigorously to increase production rapidly, endeavor to fulfill the various fighting tasks set in this session, and bring about great development and a great leap forward in Kirin's socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the line of the 11th party congress.

We must advance from victory to victory and carry the great struggle against the gang through to the end. We should urge the cadres and people to sincerely study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the document of the 11th party congress and relevant documents of the central authorities, master the ideological weapons, deepen the criticism of the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang and its manifestations in various fields, and make a success of the third campaign against the gang. We should bear the actual events closely in mind in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees for his serious crimes, [words indistinct] and completely eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang and the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees. Efforts should be made to pay close attention to investigation work and completely destroy the gang's bourgeois factional network leaving no loose ends to make trouble in the future.

We must do a good job in consolidating and building up the leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels, resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's line on cadres in the course of the deepgoing struggle against the gang, conscientiously launch a consolidation campaign in the leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels, make a success of the people's congress of various levels, and elect to revolutionary committees acknowledged good elements among workers, peasants, revolutionary soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and advanced people who enjoy genuine prestige among the masses and have made real contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, so that revolutionary committees will maintain a proletarian nature.

Members of revolutionary committees at various levels should earnestly read, study and endeavor to have a comprehensive and accurate grasp of Mao Tse-tung Thought as a system, persist in the basic principles of the three dos and three don'ts, persevere in participating in collective productive labor, maintain close ties with the masses, serve the people wholeheartedly, carry forward the party's fine traditions and fine work style, and forever maintain the true proletarian political color, so that revolutionary committees will be able to bring into full play [words indistinct]. We must implement the general policy of making agriculture the foundation and industry a leading factor in developing the national economy, go all out, aim high, and develop the national economy [words indistinct].

By 1985, we should build Kirin Province into a base area for grain, livestock breeding, coal, power, the chemical industry, vehicle manufacturing and paper-making. Development over the next 3 years will determine that of the next 8. We should take giant strides forward in the next 3 years so as to bring about a great change and really achieve great success as demanded by wise leader Chairman Hua in his decision on grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well. The ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee of us are urgent needs of the developing situation and the common aspiration of the people of various nationalities of Kirin Province.

We should carry out the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in a more extensive and deep manner, accelerate the popularization of Tachi-type countries and Taching-type enterprises, free our minds, exert ourselves, [words indistinct] and work painstakingly and sincerely, so as to rapidly promote agriculture, industry and work on all fronts and all trades and professions of our province, develop the national economy at high speed, and achieve an overall leap forward.

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NORTHEAST REGION

The first year will decide the success of the next 3. The key to achieving great successes in 3 years lies in 1978. In 1978 we should endeavor to achieve a big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production. At present, the industrial front should pay close attention to preparations for production next spring, and try to have a good start for overfulfilling 1978's annual production plan. The agricultural front should also pay attention to preparation work and strive to create favorable conditions for next year's bumper harvest.

We must conscientiously implement the party's various proletarian policies which are a concrete manifestation of the line. Whether we can carry out the party's policies is an important matter bearing on whether we can correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, mobilize all positive factors and go all out for building socialism. In the past, because of interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang, the people's minds were confused, the party's policies were disrupted, and the masses' enthusiasm for socialism was severely damaged. In the course of the struggle against the gang, we should conduct earnest investigation and study to (become familiar with) the situation and carry out the party's various proletarian policies, and the party's policies on cadres, on intellectuals, on nationality, and on economy.

We should unite with all forces that can be united and mobilize all positive factors to develop socialist undertakings. We must restore and carry forward the fine traditions and work style that Chairman Mao fostered, completely repudiate the gang's evil practices, and eliminate their pernicious influence. We should restore and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of following the mass line, really trust the masses, rely on them, respect them, oppose bureaucracy, oppose separation from the masses, and oppose paying no attention to their well-being.

We should restore and develop the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, advocate the need of conducting investigation and study, and being honest persons in word and in deed, oppose subjective idealism, reject variance between word and deed, reject talk, bombastic words, flashiness without substance and deception. We should restore and develop the fine tradition and work style of conducting criticism and self-criticism, apply, within the ranks of the people, the principle of saying all you know and saying it without reserve and of blaming not the speaker but of being warned by his words, oppose [words indistinct] and strictly forbid revenge.

We should restore and develop the fine tradition and work style of modesty and prudence, plain living and hard struggle, be free from self-exaltation and complacency, from pleasure seeking, from extravagant eating and drinking, waste and extravagance, and [words indistinct]. We should restore and carry forward the fine tradition and style of democratic centralism, oppose the practice of "what I say counts" and [words indistinct], oppose making dictatorial decisions and disrupting organization and discipline, oppose anarchy, and strive for a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

Deputies: This congress is now closed. We should carry out its guidelines, grasp the key link of class struggle in running the province well, and work vigorously to bring about great development. After the congress, it is hoped that you comrades will swiftly relate its spirit to the entire province, lead the masses of people to work vigorously and diligently at each one's own work post, score outstanding achievements, make new contributions, strive to accelerate the development of socialist undertakings, and endeavor to be a link between the masses and the party and government, and vanguards in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Deputies: Militant 1978 will soon be here. Let us hold ever higher Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, adhere to the line of the 11th party congress and, in the new year, strive to win new and still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

I. 17 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

N 1

SHENSI COUNTY BANS UNAUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION

HK160630Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Fufeng County CCP Committee has seriously handled the problem of some communes in arbitrarily engaging in building work not covered by the plans. Beginning in 1974, nine communes in the county, without gaining the approval of the planning and financial departments, indiscriminantly used funds, material and labor to erect buildings and stages. To correct this unhealthy trend, last autumn the county CCP committee, following the instructions of the Paochi Municipal CCP Committee, sent an investigation group to these communes.

The county CCP committee discovered: "The main reason why these communes violated the state plans and arbitrarily erected buildings and stages is that, under the influence of the gang of four, anarchism arose, they paid no heed to fiscal discipline, discarded the Yen-an spirit of struggling hard amid adversity, acted extravagantly and carried out building work not covered by the plans and without gaining the approval of any department. Second, the fiscal management departments have been slack in management and discipline and exercised insufficient supervision, thus making it easy for these communes to build projects not covered by the plans. In addition, the county CCP committee also bears some responsibility for failing to ban this building work in good time and failing to arrest this trend."

The county CCP committee held: "Building projects not covered by the plans is a serious problem. We must resolutely prohibit it." In view of this, the committee issued and promulgated the following decisions at the end of November 1977:

1. The party committees of communes which have carried out building work not covered by the plans must rid themselves of the gang's pernicious influence and must profoundly realize the serious nature of engaging in such work.

"2. The bills for the unauthorized work must be handled in accordance with the party's policy and openly announced to the cadres and masses. It is necessary to take serious stock of, make good and repay all the material, capital and labor involved."

"3. In future building operations it is necessary to strictly observe correct procedures. Buildings may not be arbitrarily stated without obtaining approval.

"4. Fiscal departments must resolutely manage the fiscal systems. They must refuse to issue capital construction funds which do not accord with policies and regulations."

These decisions have been supported by the cadres and masses. Several other communes and county-level units which were also preparing to erect buildings have changed their plans and pledged to act in accordance with the state's plans.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON KANSU CPCCC SESSION

In the item entitled "Fourth Kansu CPCCC Committee Holds First Session" on page N 1 of the 11 January DAILY REPORT, the name Lan Wen-yao in line five of the first paragraph should be changed to Lan Wen-chao.

In line six of the same paragraph, the name Hsieh Sung-po should be changed to Hsieh Sung-pai [6200 2646 2672] and the name Yang Teng-chung to Yang Cheng-chung [2799 3397 0022].

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